Newport Mercury.

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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, } Editors.
A. H. SANBORN, }

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, [illegible], and is now in its one hundred and fifty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Ohio Honors Com. Perry.

Last Wednesday, August 23rd, was the one hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the birth of Rhode Island's great naval hero, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, and the ninety-seventh anniversary of his death. The occasion was not forgotten by those people in Ohio who delight to recall Perry's great service to them in the Battle of Lake Erie, for throughout all that country Perry's memory is held in as high esteem as it is in Newport.

Commodore Perry Chapter, U. S. D. of 1812, of Cleveland, Ohio, placed a handsome wreath on his grave in the Island cemetery last Wednesday in memory of the anniversary of his birth and death. The order was sent through a Cleveland florist to Stewart Ritchie of this city to make up a handsome wreath and place it on the grave, and it was attended to promptly. The wreath was of magnolia leaves tied with gray and blue ribbon, the colors of the Society, and on the ribbon was stamped the Society emblem in gold, "N. L. U. S. D. of 1812, State of Ohio, Commodore Perry Chapter." The Chapter proposes to make this an annual memorial to Commodore Perry.

Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, on August 23rd, 1785. Newport was his home, however, for practically his entire life, and it was from Newport that he started on that long journey through the wilderness to the Great Lakes in March, 1813, taking with him those hardy Rhode Island sailors who formed the nucleus of that indomitable force that built a fleet from the timbers in the forest and won an overwhelming victory over the trained navy of Great Britain, giving ground for his famous message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Commodore Perry died on his thirty-fourth birthday, August 23rd, 1819, while at sea a few miles from Port of Spain. His remains were removed from the Island of Trinidad and brought to Newport on a special ship of the Navy, arriving here on November 27th, 1826. The remains were interred in the Island Cemetery in this city on December 4th, 1826, with full military honors, the ceremonies being the most impressive that had ever been witnessed up to that time in Rhode Island, or in fact in the whole United States. A handsome monument, in the form of a tall shaft now marks the ground, and the State of Rhode Island provides annually a sum sufficient to care for the burial lot. On the Mall in this city is a handsome statue of Commodore Perry, and in Ohio are several others. A noble granite column has recently been erected on Put-in-Bay Island in Lake Erie, by the joint efforts of several States and the United States government as a perpetual memorial to Commodore Perry and his officers and men.

An effort is being made to have Newport selected as the place of meeting of the commission that will decide the dispute between the United States and Mexico. It has been announced that some spot on the New England coast will be chosen for the meeting which will take place the first week in September, and it is thought that Newport has a good chance.

The school committee of the town of [illegible] recently demanded the resignation of Principal Wallace R. Brown of the [illegible] Memorial High School, and as a result of the controversy a large number of pupils of the school held a parade and demonstration in favor of Mr. Brown on Monday evening. Mr. Brown is a former Newport boy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Clarence Brown.

The police seized six cases of beer in a raid on a Dearborn street house last Sunday.

Newport County Fair.

The Newport County Fair which takes place September 19, 20, 21 & 22, on the Society's grounds in Portsmouth, will have several new features this year which will prove of interest to the public. One feature will be a decorated doll carriage parade on Friday at 2 p. m. Mr. Guy Norman has offered a prize of ten dollars for the best decorated carriage, and if there are ten entries or more he will give a second prize of five dollars. Tuesday at 4 p. m., there will be a pageant and automobile parade for which suitable prizes are offered. Wednesday at 3 p. m., will be a foot ball game between picked teams from Newport and Fall River. Thursday at 7 p. m., Gov. Beeckman will deliver an address to be followed by other speakers. The books of the Association which have just been printed at the MERCURY OFFICE containing full information can be had by asking for them.

Board of Aldermen

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, the committee on construction of the new John Clarke school reported that the building was ready to be turned over to the city, with a few minor matters yet to be completed. They recommended that a bond be required from the contractors to complete the work and that the building be then inspected and accepted. The board voted to make an inspection Friday afternoon.

Other matters transacted by the board were largely of a routine nature.

Plans are being considered for extensive additions to the Newport Hospital, which have been urgently needed for some time. The necessity for a maternity ward has long been recognized, and it is probable that this will be combined with a children's ward. The administration building will be enlarged to give more room for the nurses dining room and kitchen, and also to provide more rooms for the employees. Several subscriptions of a substantial nature have recently been made by wealthy summer residents.

Mr. Robert Gould Shaw, 2nd, of Boston, who is occupying the McCagg Cottage on Gibbs avenue with his family, was quite badly injured in the polo game at the Polo Grounds on T[illegible]rsday afternoon. He was struck over the eye by a mallet in the hands of another player and was badly gashed, being knocked from his horse. He received first aid treatment at the hands of Dr. Jacoby and will probably escape without serious injury.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice have made plans to leave Newport about the middle of October for a voyage of exploration on the Amazon river. Dr. Rice is a famous explorer, but it will be a radical change in the life of Mrs. Rice, who was the widow of George D. Widener.

The big fleet that has been participating in the war game off the Atlantic coast may be expected back in Newport harbor within a short time. The men will be especially welcomed by the merchants as they have had a pay day since they have been at sea.

It is understood that the arrangements being made for tearing down the shot tower on the old lead works on lower Thames street have been discontinued and the tower will remain for the present.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs have returned to their residence on Narragansett avenue after spending a short time in Baltimore where they were called by the illness of Mrs. Jacobs' sister.

The annual Newport Horse Show is on at the Newport Casino this week, and as usual is drawing large crowds. The Show opened on Thursday afternoon and will continue through Saturday.

The City of Lowell brought the last excursion of the season from New London on Thursday, the boat being filled to its full capacity. The excursionists came from various points on the line of the Central Vermont railroad.

Newport had a heat prostration on Thursday, William A. Kelley, employed at the Acker, Merrill & Condit store being the victim. He was restored to health upon reaching his home.

There is every indication that the Newport season this year will continue late into the fall. After the unpleasant summer that we have had, the weather ought to be good well up to Christmas.

A slight fire on the roof of the Gardner House at Jamestown Tuesday afternoon was extinguished by the office force without sounding an alarm.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Hunt of Lonsdale are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Hunt on Mill street.

Mrs. Franklin G. McKeever is recovering from a slight illness.

Ninth Regiment Association.

The forty-fourth annual meeting and re-union of the Ninth Regiment Volunteer Veteran Association of Rhode Island was held at Newport Beach on Wednesday with a good representation of those members of the organization who are still physically able to attend. The business meeting was held in the dance pavilion, with President William S. Slocum of this city presiding. He delivered an address of welcome, after which the members stood at attention while the roll of deaths during the year was read. Brief addresses were made by Past Department Commander Andrew K. McMahon, Commander William S. Bailey of Lawton-Warren Post, and Judge George N. Bliss of East Providence. Following the business meeting a special dinner was served in the dining hall. The newly elected officers are as follows:

President—William Massey, Pawtucket.

Secretary and Treasurer—R. J. Sandford, Providence.

Vice Presidents—William Bartlett, Company A; James A. Sisson, Company B; Albert Arnold, Company C; Andrew Cromley, Company D; William J. Milan, Company E; Thomas A. Britten, Company F; Timothy Curran, Company G; Edward P. Lowden, Company H; Thomas A. Curran, Company I; James A. Greene, Company K, and Edwin H. Tilley of Newport, Company L.

The Schutts-Barker Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Barker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Alton Barker, and Mr. Irving Eugene Schutts of Joliet, Ill., will take place at Emmanuel church this evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D. A large number of invitations have been issued for the wedding and also for the reception which will follow in the parish house after the ceremony. Mrs. Hamilton King, of Joliet, will be the matron of honor, and Misses Pauline Stevens, Pauline Brown and Alva Barker of this city, and Miss Schutts of Joliet will be the bridesmaids. The young couple will make their home in Joliet, Ill.

Sanitary Protection Association.

At a meeting of the Newport Sanitary Protection Association held at the office of Mr. Richard C. Derby on Wednesday afternoon, the sanitary conditions in Newport were discussed in their various phases. Officers were elected as follows:

President—James J. Van Alen.
Vice President—Richard C. Derby.
Recording Secretary—Douglas P. A. Jacoby, M. D.
Treasurer—Mary E. Baldwin, M. D.
Corresponding Secretary Horatio R. Storer, M. D.
Chemist—James S. Groff.
Legal Advisor—Robert S. Franklin.

Sons of the Revolution.

The annual dinner and election of officers of the Rhode Island Society Sons of the Revolution will be held next Tuesday evening, that being the 138th anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island. This battle was pronounced by Lafayette as one of the hardest fought battles of the Revolutionary War. This Society always observes this anniversary as the time of its annual meeting and celebration. It is expected that this meeting will be largely attended. There will be a number of prominent speakers present.

An automobile delivery belonging to the Edward A. Brown Company and operated by Lawrence E. Brown ran into a buggy on Coggeshall avenue early Monday morning, throwing out the two occupants of the horse-drawn vehicle and injuring them severely. They were Mrs. N. B. A. Champlin, residing on Prospect Avenue, Middletown, and her guest, Mrs. Richard Gallagher of Providence. Both women were confined to their beds for a time, and Mrs. Champlin seemed to be the more severely injured of the two. The cause of the accident is something of a mystery.

The site for the new federal building is now entirely fenced in and considerable excavating is being done. The contractors for the removal of the old buildings are entirely off the job, having removed a portion of a foundation wall that was in dispute this week. Some material has arrived for the new building but considerable preliminary work will have to be done before the structure begins to go up.

The town of Little Compton is waging a campaign against the violators of the law requiring lights on vehicles, several offenders having been arraigned and fined in the District Court in this city. Other towns in the county, as well as the city of Newport, could do well in the same direction.

The new stretch of roadway on Harrison avenue has been completed by the highway department and has been thrown open to travel.

Mr. William S. Pitman of Baltimore is visiting his brother, Mr. Edward B. Pitman in this city.

A Big Sunday

Last Sunday was a big day in Newport, the crowds coming in from out of the city being about the largest of the season. The weather was ideal being clear and warm but not excessively hot. At an early hour the trolley from Providence and Fall River began bringing in all the passengers they could carry, some trips having five cars at a time, and it was not until late in the afternoon that the influx ceased. Then the tide turned the other way and everybody wanted to go home about the same time. The consequence was that the congestion in front of the City Hall especially was terrific, the crowds actually fighting for a place on the Fall River cars. The people generally are well divided over the morning hours in coming into the city, but they all want to start for home between five and seven o'clock with the result that the roads are unable to handle them comfortably even though all the rolling stock available is called into use. The situation is the more complicated because the suburban cars do not run to the Beach, transferring the passengers at the City Hall. However, there seems no way to overcome this congestion until a double track to the Beach is installed.

The various steamers from Providence had more business offered to them than they could handle, and the Mount Hope pulled away from her Providence dock well ahead of time in order to avoid trouble with the crowds that were arriving to take the boat. She also left Newport for Block Island ahead of time as she had a full complement of passengers for that resort and no more could be taken.

It was a big day for the Beach, and although there was a vast number of bathers the day passed off without accident. The demand for bath houses in the afternoon was greater than could be accommodated and many waited in line for a long time in hopes of securing a house. The restaurant had a large business, and at times the doors were closed against further diners until some of those inside had finished. However, none went away hungry as the Beach management had supplies on hand for a great multitude.

There were a great many auto parties here, and they found it rather difficult to get here. The various ferries could not accommodate all the machines on some of their busiest trips and some cars had to wait over a boat before they could be brought across. The roads leading to the city are none too good, causing considerable language when the drivers were forced to make detours to avoid places under construction.

The sailors from the big Atlantic fleet were conspicuous by their absence, as the ships had put to sea on the preceding day to take part in the big war game. But even without these 10,000 men there was a big crowd in the city.

Dr. L. R. Thompson, Dr. A. W. Freeman and Mr. H. B. Mitzmain of the United States Public Health department paid a visit to Newport on Tuesday, and in company with Executive Officer Joseph W. Sampson looked over the premises where infantile paralysis has developed here. The local inspection was a part of the nation-wide campaign which is being made to combat this disease.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett will occupy the Bellevue avenue cottage of Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen for the remainder of the season. This is the first time for many years that Mr. Bennett has occupied a residence in Newport, his own house being rented to the Russian Embassy.

Work has been begun in tearing down the old Clarke street school, the site to be thrown into the yard of the new John Clarke school. The old building was well built and much valuable timber is being recovered by the contractors.

Miss Dorothy Maxson Sayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sayer, will be united in marriage next Wednesday to Mr. Frederick Crawford Williams, the ceremony being performed at 6.30 o'clock in Kay Chapel.

Mr. Glenn A. Stokes, for several years boys' secretary at the Y. M. C. A., will leave today to take up similar duties in Orange, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Helmes Jouvet of this city are spending a few weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Hawley, in Providence.

Miss Hattie S. Luth is planning to enter Pratt Institute in New York this fall, to take a special course of training.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Holt and Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Scott are enjoying a vacation in the White Mountains.

Mr. William H. Arnold has sold out his picture store on Broadway on account of poor health.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Greenlaw are enjoying a motor trip with friends through Maine and New Hampshire.

Republican Campaign Opened.

The annual midsummer outing of the Republican Club of Rhode Island was held at Rocky Point on Tuesday, with some 800 members and guests in attendance. A large number went up from Newport, Governor Beeckman taking a party in his fast power boat "Shark," and Mr. Guy Norman having several guests on his motor scout No. 4, while others went by auto or by rail. It was about the hottest day of the season and Rocky Point was about the hottest place in the State, but the sail up and back was delightful and the dinner and speaking were much enjoyed.

Among Governor Beeckman's guests were Congressman Longworth, Senator Clark Burdick, Representatives Max Levy and Fred B. Coggeshall, ex-Mayor William MacLeod, ex-Mayor Robert S. Burlingame, Colonel Frank P. King, Mr. Karl Bostel, Mr. Edward A. Brown and others. On board Mr. Norman's boat were Senator John H. Spooner of Middletown, ex-Senators Isaac H. Clarke and William F. Caswell of Jamestown, Colonel Harold A. Peckham, Alderman James McLeish, License Commissioners John Mahan and John T. Allan, Executive Messenger John H. Allan, and Messrs. George N. Buckhout, Thomas F. Keeher, and Alvah H. Sanborn.

The Newport party arrived at the Point at the same time that Senator Lippitt arrived from Providence on his yacht bringing the guests of the day, Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, and Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, so that the Newporters had an opportunity for a chat with these gentlemen before the great crowd arrived from Providence on the special steamer.

The great crowd of Republicans posed for their pictures on the ball ground and then proceeded to the shore dinner house, which they completely filled. The entrance to the dining hall through a narrow passage where but one man could move at a time was about the hottest place that a Newport crowd ever struck, although the delegation from the up-the-State cities seemed to find it about normal.

An excellent shore dinner was served and then Colonel H. Anthony Dyer, president of the Republican Club of Rhode Island, called the meeting to order and presented Governor R. Livingston Beeckman as the first speaker, the Governor being greeted with hearty applause as he arose. He dwelt particularly upon the value of personal disinterested work by volunteers in the campaign.

Senator Henry F. Lippitt paid his respects to the Democratic administration, dwelling upon the vacillating policy in foreign relations and citing figures to prove unwarranted extravagance in home affairs. He also showed up the fallacy of the Democratic free trade laws and the danger to this country after the European War comes to an end.

Senators James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Lawrence Y. Sherman dwelt upon national affairs, both being excellent speakers with plenty of "ginger." Unfortunately the dining hall was not well adapted to public speaking and many present could not hear the speakers, drifting out of the hall to visit the attractions along the midway.

The Newport contingent arrived home at about 6.30 cooled and refreshed by the delightful sail down the bay.

Mr. William T. Bull of this city, son of the late Dr. William T. Bull, was married in Jersey City on Tuesday to Miss Leontine Curtiss, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Wesley Parego of New York. The announcement of their marriage came as a great surprise to their most intimate friends, who had expected the event to take place in the fall. They are now enjoying a honeymoon trip in a high-powered runabout, and in the fall will come to Newport to occupy the old Bull residence, "Dudley Place."

Charles Brooks of this city was drowned near New York last week, presumably by the accidental upsetting of his boat. He had been for some time keeper of the light at Ambrose Channel. He is survived by a wife, living on Bridge street in this city.

Ex-Governor Aram J. Pothier and Congressman Ambrose E. Kennedy will take part in the big campaign in Maine which will be waged fiercely from now until election. Governor Pothier will make an especial appeal to the French voters to support the Republican ticket.

Governor Beeckman has been named by National Chairman William R. Willcox as the first member of the advisory committee of nine who will have practical charge of the national campaign for Hughes and Fairbanks.

Tuesday was the m[illegible] [illegible]pressive day of the season in Newport, although of course conditions here were not nearly as bad as they were [illegible] cities. No one was overcome by [illegible] and in the evening it was very comfortable.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent).

COURT OF PROBATE—At the regular session of the Court of Probate held at the Town Hall on Monday, August 21, the following estates were passed upon.

Estate of Martha R. Chase. The first and final account of George R. Chase, Executor, was continued for further examination.

Estate of Martha J. DeShields. An inventory was presented by Willet Lippincott, the Administrator, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Elvira L. Barker. The first account of Alden P. Barker, Administrator, was examined, verified and passed for record. Testimony was taken as to the next of kin and the persons entitled to a share in said estate, as the distributees thereof, and an order entered directing the Administrator to pay the surplus remaining in his hands, to such distributees.

Estate of Isaac Barker. The petition of Alden P. Barker, to appoint F. Eugene Barker, Administrator de bonis non, with will annexed, to succeed Abiel F. Davis, who recently deceased, was continued to the third Monday in September.

Estate of Laura A. Barker. The petition of Annie R. Davis to appoint F. Eugene Barker, Guardian, as successor to Abiel F. Davis, was continued to the third Monday in September.

Estate of Caroline L. Manchester. Will was proved and ordered recorded, and letters testamentary directed to issue to Morgan Barry as Executor, upon his giving his personal bond in the sum of $100.00 to pay debts and legacies.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.—Permission was granted to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Rhode Island and to the Providence Telephone Company, to trim such trees in the highways as interfere with the free operation of their telephone and telegraph wires. The trimming to be done in the presence and under the direction of James E. Wilson, Tree Warden.

Licenses to collect and deal in junk were granted Abraham Solomon and Harris Sperling, both being residents of the city of Newport.

John H. Peckham, Collector, presented an account with the town tax assessed in June, 1913, showing the complete collection of this tax. This account was received and ordered on file.

A petition was received from Edith Norman Hunter, representing that she is desirous of acquiring title to the Bennett lot lying between Bliss Mine Road and Easton's Pond and adjoining the Henry H. Swinburne estate recently purchased by her. She prays the Council to take order for and initiate the necessary proceedings in the Superior Court to obtain authority to sell and convey this lot of land, as provided in Chapter 317 of the General Laws. This lot of land formerly belonged to Job Bennett, Jr., who well nigh a century past left the town and went to parts unknown, and since then no heir or legal representative has appeared to claim his estate. For a long period of years the town treasurer of Middletown has let the lot and the rent has been paid into the treasury. At one time the late William Albro, when in the ice business, occupied the lot and had a dwelling house thereon. The lot is now leased to Carl Jurgens, at an annual rental of fifty dollars.

The petition was continued for further consideration and the Town Clerk was instructed to examine into the matter and report as to the proper mode of procedure, to obtain authority to make sale and conveyance, if deemed advisable.

An order on the dog fund was granted to John T. Gardner of Portsmouth, in payment of Middletown's proportional part of the damages sustained by him, in July, when dogs killed or injured 41 hens. The whole amount of damages had been appraised at $56.60.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid as follows:

Julian F. Peckham for highway repairs in District Number 3 $20.67; Walter S. Barker, services as Police Constable $24.10; Thomas G. Ward, services as Town Sergeant $72.90; Arthur A. Brigham, services as Janitor $2.40; John H. Peckham, collecting town tax assessed in June, 1913 $200.00; Jeannette Goffe, clerical assistance in office of Town Clerk for five weeks $50.00; Chase and Chase for books furnished, including one land evidence book and one for record of bonds $34.95; Mercury Publishing Company printing 50 quarantine cards $2.00; Bay State Street Railway Company electric light at the town hall $2.00; Providence Telephone Company, use of three telephones $6.51; Accounts for the relief of the Poor $35.00. Total $450.63.

The Council adjourned to meet as a Board of Canvassers, on Tuesday, September 5, at two p. m., when the preliminary canvass of the voting lists will be made.

A WEDDING RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chase, 3d, who were married early in the month at Fall River, and have recently returned from a wedding trip in the South, were tendered a reception at Holy Cross Guild House on Wednesday evening by the Guild. Mrs. Chase, who was a Mrs. Shaw of Providence, is a member of the Episcopal Church. The bride, who was attractively gowned in an embroidered white mull dress, was presented with a bouquet of sweet peas which she carried while receiving. Messrs. Joseph Chase and Rodman Champlin acted as ushers. A musical program added to the occasion. Fruit punch and cake were served by the young girls of the church under the direction of Mrs. Clarence Thurston president of Holy Cross Guild. Mr. and Mrs. Chase reside at the Daniel Chase Homestead, Oliphant Road, which was bequeathed to the present owner by his grandfather, he being the third of that name. The house has been extensively improved. Mr. Chase is one of the head carpenters of Contractor Nathaniel L. Champlin.

Mrs. Lydia Hart and her son, Mr. James Hart, of Newport, are spending the week with Mrs. Hart's son, Mr. William V. Hart.

Under Fire

A Thrilling Story of Love, Intrigue and Adventure

From the very beginning to the concluding sentence of the last chapter you will enjoy this new serial. Interest is ever at the highest pitch; there are plots and counter-plots, spy is pitted against spy, with battle, murder and death thrown in for good measure

Watch for the Opening Installment!

"In fact, you will be shot, my friend," Streetman said, to make the matter entirely clear. And he appeared not at all uneasy over the contingency. In fact, he impressed Charlie Brown as being irritatingly cheerful.

"I know you hope for the best," Brown told him. He could not deny himself that passing retort. "But don't worry," he told the major. "I won't miss Brussels road. And, Streetman,

"For God's Sake, Don't Shoot Me Like That."

if you ever come to America, look me up! I'll give you one good time!"

"I fear he will never get to Brussels," von Brenig said somewhat pensively, after Charlie had gone. Certainly he wished the American no ill luck. But he knew that not all officers whom he might meet would prove to be Columbia men.

"It is his own risk," Streetman said. "He did not have to come here. . . . Now, major, there may be other spies. Would it not be best to replace the telephone and put a secret guard around this room? Then if anyone else comes to the telephone, we shall know."

The scheme appealed to Major von Brenig. Accordingly, they had ordered the man Otto to return the instrument to its hiding place. And stationing others where they might keep watch of the fireplace, and yet not be seen by anyone who entered the room, they instructed Lieutenant Baum to arrest the first person who approached the telephone.

"Report to me at once, in such an event," the major said.

"If necessary, shoot before any message can be sent," Streetman told him.

The man from the Wilhelmstrasse then hurried away to see General Freund, promising to return to join the major and Captain Karl at dinner.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Death Hovers Near Ethel.

Ever since she succeeded in inveigling Lieutenant Baum into revealing to her the secret of the fork in the road, Ethel had waited her opportunity to telephone the news to the French front. It seemed to her that the German intruders would never leave the public room, even for five minutes. Meanwhile she had hovered near. And at last she was convinced that the coast was clear.

Cautiously she opened the door and peered inside. She saw no one. So she stepped into the room. For just a few moments she hesitated, to assure herself that there was a lull in the movements of the enemy. Apparently they had withdrawn to spruce themselves up after their long march.

She nerved herself to her task.

She stole to the fireplace, glanced over her shoulder for one last hurried survey of the room, and reached her hand out for the instrument. She had barely taken it up when she heard the command—

"Halt!"

Ethel turned. To her startled eyes the room seemed suddenly full of soldiers. And giving a little cry, she dropped the telephone upon the floor.

Lieutenant Baum confronted her sternly.

"You are a spy for the French!" he said.

"No, no! Let me explain!"

He ignored her protest.

"Load!" He snapped out the order to his men. And as they obeyed Ethel cried:

"No, no, no! For God's sake don't shoot me like that!" Trembling, she stood there, while they covered her with their guns.

[illegible] "Halt!" rang out. This time the command came from the doorway. It was Larry Redmond who interrupted the grim business.

Lieutenant Baum turned to him in surprise, while the German soldiers lowered their guns and saluted.

"What are you doing?" Larry demanded.

"A spy for the French!" Baum explained somewhat peevishly.

"A spy for the French, eh?" Larry said as he drew nearer. "Fraulein—" he began. And then he stopped short. He had not recognized Ethel at first, for her back was toward the door. But now they gazed at each other in amazement. "A spy, eh?" Larry repeated. "What makes you think so?"

"She went to use that telephone. It leads to the French," the lieutenant said.

"Excellent, excellent!" Larry told him. "But—I shall investigate this matter."

"But Major von Brenig—" Baum began.

Larry brought him up sharply.

"I am your superior officer!" he reminded the lieutenant. And at that the other saluted. "In ten minutes," Larry continued, "you will report to Major von Brenig that you captured the spy—that she is here in my charge, and will he be kind enough to come here directly."

"Yes, Herr Captain!"

"In ten minutes, lieutenant! . . . It is for the fatherland!"

"Ten minutes!" Baum replied. And once more he saluted.

At a sign from Baum the soldiers withdrew, with the lieutenant leading the way.

Larry waited till the last man was out of the room and the doors had closed behind them. Then he sprang to Ethel's side.

"Ethel! They caught you at the telephone?" he cried.

"Yes!" That was all she could say, as she faced him pitifully.

"Then they knew; and 'twas a trap set for you?"

"Oh, Larry, what will happen to me?"

He tried to calm her fears.

"There, there, my darling—no more harm shall come to you!"

Already his active mind was formulating a plan for her relief.

"But what are we to do?" she asked. She felt helpless, incompetent to act, to devise any means for saving herself from the fate that hung over her.

"Now, my dear, since they know you're a spy there's no great chance for you to escape through their lines," he said. "So for the moment, go into that room—" he pointed out a door to her—"go in there, lock the door, and when they come back I'll do the best I can with a bit of explainin'. . . . Come!" . . . He started for the door of the room where he meant to hide her, when his foot caught on something—it was the padlock that was pushed through the hasp of the trapdoor of the wine cellar—and he tripped and all but fell "Sure, trippin's a bad sign," he exclaimed. "I'll not be married this year. I—" He paused as a thought struck him—an inspiration, it seemed. And for a brief instant he looked down at the contrivance at his feet.

"What is it?" Ethel inquired.

"My dear, the wine cellar—quick! It's a great chance!"

"What do you mean?" she asked wonderingly. He had already pulled up the trapdoor. The padlock had not been closed. "You want to hide me there?"

Somehow, she shrank from the thought of descending into that dark hole. It seemed to her that once she sought that shelter they would surely find her in the end.

"No, no! 'Twould be the first place they'd search," he replied. He pulled a flashlight from his pocket and crept down the steps as he talked. "Wait!" he said. And in another moment he had so placed the light at the foot of the stairs that its beams shot upward through the opening. "That's it, that's it!" he exclaimed delightedly. He was still standing upon the cellar floor. "The light's shining in your face! Look! Can you see me?" he asked.

"No, no! The light blinds me. I can't see you at all!" she told him.

He came up quickly then.

"Good—good! Now listen! . . . If somebody peeked down there, wouldn't they think a desperate woman was standing at the foot of these stairs waitin' to shoot the first man who tried to come down?"

Ethel stood there in the glare of the flashlight had listened to his plans.

"Yes—yes—I believe they would," she admitted, beginning to understand his scheme.

"And that's what we've got to make them believe. Now, hasten, darlin'—hasten! . . . 'Tis best here!" He led her behind the cigar counter, for he had suddenly abandoned his previous notion of concealing her in the adjoining room. "Go and hide!" he directed. And she crouched low in the shadow of the counter. "Ah! God is good to the Irish!" he exulted. "Have you a revolver?"

"Yes, Larry!" She produced a small, nickeled weapon.

He took it from her.

"'Tis rather a toy," he said. "But I suppose it will shoot. Then don't let the sound of a shot frighten you into screaming. I've got to give myself a bit of a flesh wound just in the hand."

"No, no!" she exclaimed in increased alarm.

"With this it can be only a scratch," he said. "As soon as I shoot, duck and hide. . . . Now, here goes!"

He shot himself in the right hand, then handed the revolver back to Ethel, who immediately huddled behind the counter. Then Larry banged the trapdoor shut. And backing away from it, he waited for the men who as he knew would soon come running in.

In another moment they burst upon him.

"Herr captain—you are wounded!" Lieutenant Baum cried.

"'Tis nothing," Larry replied. And he proceeded to bandage his bloody hand with a handkerchief.

[illegible] the startled knot of Germans [illegible] the newcomers. Major von Brenig.

"The spy—the woman spy—where is she?" he asked.

Larry told him that the woman had escaped.

The major swore roundly at that.

And then Larry explained that she had suddenly produced a revolver and shot him. "Before I could draw my own revolver she'd got away," he said. "She raised the trapdoor and went down there," he continued, pointing to the floor.

The major remembered that there was no outlet to the wine cellar. And without hesitation he raised the trapdoor, to face a blinding burst of light. He backed away quickly.

"What the devil!" he shouted.

And at the same time Larry warned him to be careful.

"She must have one of our pocket flashlights," he said. "What a target it made of you, major! And in the dark you could not see her, could you?"

"No!" von Brenig admitted. "And she can pick off our men one by one as they go down unless we rush her."

Larry closed the door quickly.

"If I may make so bold as to suggest—" he began; and seeing that the major gave him permission to continue, he said, "If there is no way out of the cellar save that, why waste our men when all we need is to leave her there to starve—till there's no fight in her?"

"Why not leave her there forever?" von Brenig asked. He was, above everything, a practical man.

"'Tis better still—'tis a just fate for a spy," Larry agreed.

"Baum—run a bayonet through the hasp!" the major ordered. The padlock had fallen into the cellar unheeded when Larry first opened the trap. "Later you will make the fastening permanent," von Brenig said.

CHAPTER XIX.

A Surprise for Streetman.

Well satisfied at the happy termination of the episode, the major and his men retired once more. And Larry now found himself alone in the room except for a telephone sergeant who stationed himself at the field instrument which he had placed upon a table when the Germans first reached the Lion d'Or. At least, there were no others present so far as the sergeant knew. In their consuming interest in that trapdoor, not one of the invaders had noticed Ethel as she crouched behind the cigar counter.

Ordered by Larry to leave, the sergeant explained that Major von Brenig was expecting a message.

"Come back in fifteen minutes," Larry ordered. "I will take any messages."

The fellow had no sooner gone than Larry started for the cigar counter.

"Well, my darlin', so far so good!" he said in a low voice. And then to his dismay he heard someone at the street door. "Ssh! Don't get up yet. Someone is coming!" Larry warned the girl.

To his immense alarm and consternation, as the door swung open he saw that this latest arrival was no other than Henry Streetman.

They saluted. And as a wave of recognition swept across Streetman's face he whipped out his revolver and cried "Halt!"

"What the devil do you mean?" Larry cried.

Streetman regarded him coolly.

"Well, Captain Redmond!" he said.

"Well, Herr Strassman!"

"We meet under somewhat different circumstances from that night in the moonlight on Unter den Linden," Streetman observed.

"Yes, quite different!" was the almost jaunty response.

"Then you were in the English army. Now, Captain Redmond, you wear a German uniform."

"And 'tis a good fit, too, for German clothes," Larry replied.

But the other was in no good mood for banter.

"That night I gave you your life," he proceeded. "Now I must take it back again. Before I call my men have you anything to say?"

"Not a word!" Larry defied him.

"You have no message to send—the girl you told me of?"

"I believe she can hear me when I say that I love her and pray the good God to keep her safe and free from harm," the Irishman told him in all truth. He was serious now, was Captain Redmond. Indeed, he saw that he was in a devilish tight hole. And rack his brains as he would, he could think of no way out.

Larry was right. The girl he loved did hear him. Before Streetman had said another word, Ethel leaped from behind the cigar counter with her revolver leveled at Streetman.

"Hands up! Hands up—or I'll kill you!" she cried.

Streetman wheeled about in amazement. And before he could collect his scattered wits Captain Redmond had wrested the German spy's revolver from him.

"Ethel, my dear, you shouldn't have mixed up in this," Larry reproved her.

Streetman heard him with increasing wonder.

"'My dear!'" he repeated after Larry. "Then you know Captain Redmond?" he exclaimed, searching Ethel's face for the information he only now began to suspect.

"I do," she told him unflinchingly.

He saw everything clearly at last.

"Then, by God! You're the Englishman she loved!" he exclaimed as he turned to Larry.

Ethel did not wait for Captain Redmond to answer.

"Yes, yes, I love him!" she confessed shamelessly. "I've always loved him."

"Then you lied to me when you said you hated him," Streetman accused her. "You lied when you said you wanted to work against the English—you lied!" He was like a madman, as he realized how she had tricked him.

"I lied—yes!" she confessed. "I lied, too, when I said the English fleet had dispersed. It hadn't. It went to the Kiel canal. I've lied to you every minute—every minute since we left for Brussels."

"You said the man you married was a German spy—" Larry reminded Ethel. "But you can't be her hus-

Streetman Wheeled About In Amazement.

band," he told Streetman. "I met your wife in Berlin."

Streetman sneered.

"Her husband? . . . So that's what she told you! That's good!" He even laughed at the thought, in spite of the menacing revolver that Captain Redmond pointed at him.

"Henry! Henry!" Ethel's boldness had forsaken her now.

She could not bear to hear such things said—and before Larry, of all men.

"I don't understand," Captain Redmond said slowly.

"Then let me explain—since you and she are in love. It may be of some interest for you to know, Captain Redmond." Streetman could scarcely have prayed for more complete revenge than this.

"Oh, don't! Don't!" Ethel entreated.

But Streetman continued ruthlessly.

"This lady," he said, "this lady has the honor to be—"

"Don't say it, you dog!" Larry warned him. And his finger curled caressingly about the trigger of the revolver.

"No, no! It isn't true! Don't believe him!" Ethel urged. "I thought I was married honestly—truly married . . . I loathe him. I despise him. . . . You do believe me? Oh, say that you do—please!"

"Of course, my dear, I love you!" Larry said quietly, as if that were reason enough—and more—for his complete trust in her.

"What a delightful triangle we present!" Streetman remarked with a nasty smile. He adopted the pose of forgetting the revolver in Captain Redmond's hand. And he moved, tentatively, to see what would happen. He found out quickly.

"I wouldn't move if I were you," Larry told him sharply.

"No?" Streetman inquired with a sarcastic smile. "Permit me to point out that when someone enters this room—"

"When someone does, if you say one word, or do one thing, I'll kill you—so help me God I will!" Larry promised him.

But the threat was far from alarming the fellow.

"Afterward, you and the lady will follow me," he pointed out to his enemy.

"Perhaps!" Larry granted. "But you'll go first. Remember that! If they find me in this uniform, I'm done for anyhow, so I've nothing to lose. . . . You have. You don't want to die. You're a coward or you wouldn't have treated her like that—cheated, robbed her!"

"It was a way to serve my country and my country is above all. For nothing else do I care," he announced piously.

His hypocritical answer roused Ethel to ineffable scorn.

"Why, he isn't a German!" she scoffed. "He's a Russian in the German pay."

"A Russian, eh?" said Larry.

"What if I am?" Streetman retorted. "I am loyal to Germany."

"So you're a traitor, too—a traitor to your own country!" Larry taunted him. "A renegade! Why, you're a disgrace even to that uniform. You've got a yellow streak, Strassman, and that's what'll save us."

The telephone sergeant stepped inside the door, in obedience to Larry's late command. Streetman was between the fellow and Larry. And the soldier did not see Captain Redmond's revolver.

"It is fifteen minutes—" he began. But Streetman gave him no time to finish.

"Sergeant!" he exclaimed eagerly.

"Remember, you go first!" Larry warned him in an undertone. And to the "noncom" he said, "You've interrupted us, sergeant, on some important business. There have been no messages."

The sergeant saluted and retired.

"Yes, Captain Karl!" he had said as he turned.

"So you are Captain Karl!" Streetman gasped. He wondered what further revelations would take place.

"Now hand over your military papers!" Larry ordered him.

"I will not!"

"Yes, you will! A German would rather die than betray his country to the enemy; but you're not a German, you dirty coward! You're not man enough to stand up and take your medicine. Come on!"

After that Streetman reached for his papers. But Larry stopped him suddenly. He reflected that possibly the fellow carried another revolver.

"No, on second thought, I'll get 'em myself," he said. And he quickly appropriated Streetman's treasured documents. Among them he found a map of the British intrenchments.

"You've marked Trench 27!" Larry exclaimed. "What mischief have you afoot for Trench 27?"

Streetman dived for Larry then. But Captain Redmond was ready for him. He threw the unhappy rascal into a chair. And thereupon Streetman thought better of his intentions. Handing the revolver to Ethel, Larry bade her keep their prisoner covered. And then the resourceful Irishman proceeded to bind his captive.

"When someone comes in to find me like this, what do you think will happen to you?" Streetman snarled.

"Nothing!" was the captain's blithe answer. "For I'll be proving with my own English papers I'll say I found on you, that you're an English spy, and that I captured you for the fatherland."

"You dog!" the other cried. He was thoroughly alarmed now, as he saw the plausibility of the Irishman's ruse.

"'Tis best you don't talk too much, either," Larry cautioned him humorously. And he proceeded to gag the helpless man. Then, to Ethel's surprise, no less than the renegade Russian's, he opened the trapdoor and dragged Streetman, whom he had tied, seated, to the chair, across the room toward the stairs that led to the wine cellar. It was only a few seconds' work to lower his victim to the bottom of the short flight. As the chair bumped from step to step, Larry could not refrain from a parting jest. "'Tis many a long day, I'll warrant, since you rode in a jaunting car," he remarked.

CHAPTER XX.

Little Jeanne Squares Accounts.

With the venomous Streetman safely disposed of, Captain Redmond swiftly shuffled through the packet of papers he had filched from the fellow.

"Ah! His pass!" he exclaimed joyously. And then he gave an exclamation of surprise. "A copy of their orders!" he exulted. "The whole plan against the British army!" Larry said breathlessly as he scanned one of the documents. "The crown prince is to march against Paris while Von Kluck

"The Whole Plan Against the British Army!"

is flanking us from Tournay and Le Cateau. If they succeed, it will clear the road to Paris. . . . Do you see what it means?" he asked Ethel.

"It means everything if we can only let the British know," she answered.

"Now take his car that's outside—you must know how to drive it," Larry said. "His pass will get you through to Tourville."

"Oh, Larry! Come with me!"

She could not bear the thought of leaving him.

"The pass says 'For bearer!' 'Tis no good for two. I'd not get twenty yards till I was stopped. . . . You must go alone—for England!" he urged her.

"Then I've got to," she said.

"That's the brave girl!" he praised her warmly. "And listen! At Tourville go to the mayor's house. Wait for me. Somehow tonight under cover of darkness I'll manage to get there to you, and there we'll find the English lines together. . . . Now, hurry!" he added. "For every second counts for England."

There was no time even for the shortest goodby. But Ethel took one fleeting look into his honest, loving eyes. Then he opened the door for her and she left him.

Captain Redmond, as he turned away from the door that shut even the view of her departure away from him, found that the German sergeant had slipped in by means of another entrance.

Larry told him there had been no messages, and a look of vast relief came over the gallant Irishman's face as he heard the cough of a motor starting outside. There followed the notes of a horn, which grew rapidly fainter. And he knew then that Ethel had made her escape unhindered.

"Do you know which is my room?" he asked the sergeant.

The fellow told him; and Larry was on the point of leaving him when Lieutenant Baum brought word that Major von Brenig wished to see Captain Karl at once.

"Any news, sergeant?" the lieutenant inquired, after Larry had gone.

"None, Herr Lieutenant."

"What is that?" Baum asked presently. A curious, persistent tapping caught their attention, coming, apparently, from beneath their feet.

"Why—it is the code!" the sergeant exclaimed.

"What does it say?" Baum continued.

The sergeant listened intently, while he spelled out the signal.

"Help!" he interpreted.

"Oh—it is the woman spy," the lieutenant said contemptuously. And their interest ceased for the time being. But soon the alert ear of the sergeant heard something that startled him.

"It is from one of our men," he declared, as the tapping continued. "He has the password."

"Then open the door, quickly!" Baum commanded.

The sergeant obeyed, and, looking down into the cellar he cried:

"Gott in Himmel! It is Herr Captain Strassman, bound and gagged!"

In a few moments they had released Streetman.

"I was taken at a great disadvantage and unexpectedly attacked by an Englishman," Streetman told them, in response to their anxious questioning. "Have either of you seen Captain Karl?"

"He is with Major von Brenig," Lieutenant Baum replied.

A sinister gleam came into Streetman's eyes.

"Lieutenant, go to Captain Karl at once. Say that someone is here with a message from Tourville," he said. "And as soon as Captain Karl leaves the room, inform Major von Brenig that I alone, single-handed, have captured an English spy." Already Streetman was gloating over his intended reprisal.

Before executing his errand Lieutenant Baum—at Streetman's request—handed his revolver to the spy from the Wilhelmstrasse.

"Sergeant—send for a military automobile. Have it come here at once. I have a little matter at Tourville to attend to, personally," Streetman said. As he lay bound in the cellar he had heard almost every word of Larry's instructions to the pseudo Madame de Lorde.

* * * * * * *

"Your hands up this time!" Streetman snapped the moment Captain Redmond stepped inside the public room of the Lion d'Or.

Larry obeyed with lightning alacrity. And he gazed at Streetman openmouthed.

"How the devil did you get loose?" he asked.

"You are going to die, my friend," the other said. He was in no mood for footless explanations. Essentials were all that interested him at the moment.

"Well, go ahead, and hurry!" Larry said somewhat bitterly. It was hard to lose, when he had come so near to winning the game. "'Tis not so pleasant standin' here waitin' for death as you seem to think," he told Streetman.

But his enemy was not yet ready.

"No, you shall not die as a soldier, but as a spy," he threatened. "I could have shot you as you came in that door, but I wanted to give you a chance."

"This is a hell of a chance!" Larry retorted.

"At least your information will never reach the English," Streetman informed him. "I have sent for a motor and I shall find the lady of Tourville. And as you die, I want you to take with you the thought that not only has that lady—"

What taunt lay upon the fellow's lips Larry never knew. For the moment, Captain Redmond forgot his own danger as he caught sight of a small, light figure that crept up behind Streetman. It was Jeanne Christophe—but not the quaint little Jeanne whom Charlie Brown had known. Pale, intense, silent, she stole up to Streetman like some avenging fate. In her hand gleamed a long knife. And it was already raised when Larry gave a smothered shout.

"Look out, Streetman! Look out behind you!" he called.

But Henry Streetman only smiled complacently.

"Oh, that is an old trick!" he answered. "I do not take my eyes from you."

Something stayed Jeanne's hand even as it lingered in the air. Perhaps she quailed at the thought of what she was about to do. Perhaps it was that she paused to gloat over her victim.

"My God, girl! What are you doing? No—not like that! Give him a chance!" Larry begged her. But little Jeanne did not seem to hear him.

"Very dramatic!" Streetman said with a contemptuous curl of his lip. He was positive that Larry was shamming.

And then Jeanne Christophe struck. With all her strength she sheathed the knife in Streetman's back.

He gave one groan and toppled forward upon the floor at Larry's feet.

"What have you done?" Larry cried, horrified at the tragedy.

Little Jeanne was quite calm. She was no longer frightened. Something akin to an ecstasy filled her with a strange elation. Her great eyes seemed not to see Captain Redmond. And with her white, pathetic face raised heavenward she said—

"He killed my father. . . . A life for a life! . . . Father, you are avenged."

Larry took one swift look at that figure huddled upon the floor. Streetman had not moved.

"Hurry, girl, hurry! They'll shoot you!" he said.

Her answer filled him with amazement.

"No, m'sieu, they will not," she told him. "They will think you did it. I was there listening. He has [illegible] a soldier to inform them that he has captured you, Captain Karl."

"And the girl—did he tell him about the girl at Tourville?" Larry asked her, while a horrid fear clutched his throat.

"No, m'sieu—he did not. He had sent for an automobile to go there. He would attend to that matter himself."

Captain Redmond breathed a prayer of thanksgiving. Ethel was still safe.

(To be continued)

Two futile invasions of Mexico and six separate and distinct policies on the question of permitting arms and ammunition to be sent into that country are included in the performances of the Wilson administration in its dealings with our southern neighbors in less than three years. It is the characteristic instability of the government that makes people want a change.

JAS. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

RECOMMENDS DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

In a recent issue of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene, the recognized authority on all matters pertaining to health, James H. Montgomery, M. D., says editorially:

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New Bedford—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p. m.
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MANY TO RETURN TO FOREIGN HOMES

Steamship Agents Expect Great Exodus After War.

MOST WILL REMAIN ABROAD

Foreigners In This Country Whose Native Land Has Been Devastated by War Are Expected to Leave United States and Assist In Building Up Cities—Immigration Here Not Expected

Steamship passenger agents who have just returned to New York from a trip to the Pacific coast assert that from information obtained at their offices in many cities the exodus to Europe after the declaration of peace will reach a million persons. The agents say that 50 per cent of the men who thus leave the country will remain abroad to help restore the cities of their native land. About 75 per cent of this travel, which will jam the liners sailing from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for several months, will be steerage and the balance second cabin.

Thousands of Slavs, Hungarians, Poles, Austrians, Lithuanians, Bohemians and Germans among the laboring classes all over the United States have paid small deposits on their passages and have money in bank so that they can start for Europe as soon as the war is over to see what has become of the relatives they left behind.

These persons are so eager, the steamship agents say, to see their native land that when the news was printed in the newspapers about the Deutschland returning to Germany there was a rush to the steerage ticket offices in all the principal cities by men and women anxious to book passage on her. They did not know or care what kind of craft she was and did not inquire whether the Deutschland traveled above or below the surface so long as she landed them in Europe.

Few First Class Passengers.

There will be a limited number of first class passengers to German and Austrian ports after the war, it is expected, but not a great number of casual sightseers if the public health service in Washington has its way. To head off such tourists officials intend issuing a warning to Americans not to visit the battlefields on account of the bad sanitary conditions. Moreover, the inhabitants of the countries which have been devastated by the war will not be eager to have strangers walking about snapshotting with their cameras the ruins of their homes.

The North German Lloyd, Hamburg American and Austro-American Steamship companies are keeping their crews on the ships in American ports busily employed in painting and cleaning so there will be little delay in getting ready for sea when peace has been declared. The two big German lines will have ten new passenger ships to put on the New York and Boston service from Hamburg and Bremen, of which five will be more than 35,000 gross tonnage each.

The Cunard, White Star and French lines will be handicapped by having lost steamships like the Lusitania, Arabic and Provence and also because of the majority of their finest ships of the Olympic, Aquitania, Mauretania and France class having been chartered by the allied governments for use as auxiliary cruisers, transports and hospital ships, which has necessitated the removal of all their expensive cabin fittings.

Officials of the British and French steamship lines in Liverpool and Paris assert they have received assurances from their respective governments that a clause will be inserted in the peace treaty prohibiting German steamships from calling at any ports in the allied countries for a certain number of years. This prohibition will embrace Australia, India, South Africa, Canada and all British colonies. It is understood also that in the event of Germany's having to beg for terms steamship companies of the allied nations expect to receive a quid pro quo for the ships which have been sunk by submarines—for example, the Vaterland for the Lusitania, the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for the Provence and the President Lincoln for the Arabic.

Big Business For Holland Line.

The company which has its passenger and freight steamships in perfect working condition and will reap the greatest benefit for the first year or two after the war is the Holland America line; as the vessels have been in operation steadily right through and earning from 50 to 80 per cent in dividends.

The steamship agents generally do not believe there will be a big westward rush of aliens when peace is declared because the governments will not allow any ablebodied men to emigrate from European countries. For the 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of disbanded soldiers in Great Britain arrangements are already being made with Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and other colonies to give the men plots of land to prevent them emigrating to the United States. They will also receive a sum of money to enable them to start farming on a small scale.

"Enemy" Wives.

An Italian deputy wants all army and navy officers who have German or Austrian wives stripped of their commands.

Had an Instance.

"Youth enjoys many things that manhood dislikes."

"Oh, I don't know. That's a platitude. Cite an instance."

"Well, when I was about sixteen years old I thought that shaving was fun."—Kansas City Journal.

MR. WILSON HAS HAD NO MEXICAN POLICY.

"We cannot let the American spirit fall so low that, lapped in the luxury occasioned by a foreign war, we shall see American lives sacrificed without a determination to prevent it and to make the American name honored and respected wherever our flag flies. The trouble with this administration is this: I don't think it ever has had a policy in Mexico worthy of the name."—From Mr. Hughes' Speech at Chicago.

MR. HUGHES HAS EXPLODED THE "KEPT US OUT OF WAR" ARGUMENT.

Mr. Hughes' attack upon the "kept-us-out-of-war" argument has aroused a storm of enthusiasm.

"Kept us out of war!" he demands. "Why, there were nineteen men—good American soldiers, shot down at Vera Cruz, and Many Mexicans were killed by our men. That was war. Moreover, it was a very ignoble war. I have heard three explanations of the Vera Cruz move.

"First, it was explained that it was made in order to compel somebody to salute the flag—somebody who had insulted us. But the flag was not saluted and has not been to this day. Then it was said that the salute was not what we sought, but to prevent the landing of a boatload of ammunition intended for Huerta. The ammunition landed, however, and it has been shown that it reached Huerta in due season without interference on our part.

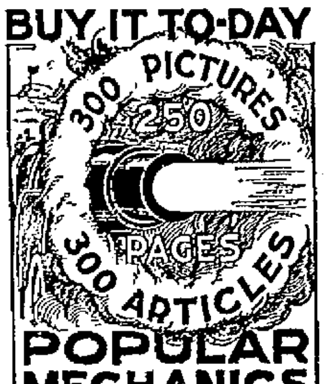
"When that reason was shown to be untenable a third one—and possibly the real one—finally was advanced. It was said that our seizure of Vera Cruz was a move to compel the retirement of Huerta. It seems possible that this is true, although we had promised the Mexicans that we would not interfere in their affairs and told them more than once that we wanted them to handle their own affairs.

"That is why the Mexicans could not understand us and that is why they show little faith in our promises."

MAÑANA.

Mañana, which is Mexican for "watchful waiting," is the Democratic keynote in the campaign. The Wilson drive is [illegible] "Pace" after Sept. [illegible] arrangements have been [illegible] for him to [illegible] political speeches [illegible] engagements to [illegible] western visits about the [illegible] of September, but nothing [illegible] are being formulated for [illegible] on a campaign to capture the woman vote of the country, but who will make the speeches on this phase of the controversy has not been determined. It has been expected that Mr. Bryan would speak in the Maine campaign, but it is now believed he cannot do so, but will make some speeches later. And so it goes. Watchful waiting will prevail, while in the meantime Mr. Hughes is carrying on a positive campaign and arousing the entire western country.

BUY IT TO-DAY



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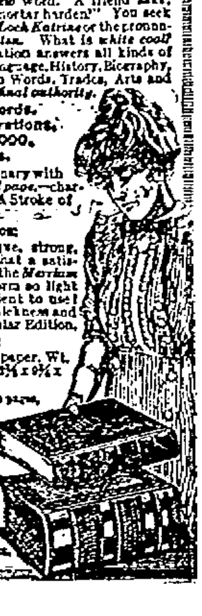

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Not Necessarily.

"One wife too many!" exclaimed Mrs. Westerly as she glanced at the headlines of her husband's paper. "I suppose that is an account of the doings of some bigamist?"

"Not necessarily, my dear," replied her husband without daring to look up.—Buffalo Courier.

Of Course She Doesn't.

"George is such a nice chap," said the girl in pink. "I always enjoy having him call on me."

"I don't," snapped the other.

"Of course you don't, dear. You'd rather have him call on you."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Love.

The greatest happiness to be known in life is the conviction that we are loved; that we are loved for ourselves, or, rather, loved in spite of ourselves. —Hugo.

Too Close.

"Why are you asking me for help? Haven't you any close relatives?"

"Yes. That's the reason why I'm appealing to you."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

How the Trouble Began.

It was a bright, sunny Tuesday morning and Mrs. Brown was on the roof preparing to hang out her wash, when Mrs. Jones appeared on the scene carrying a basket of clothes.

"What are your doin' here?" demanded Mrs. Jones. "Monday is your day for hangin' out clothes."

"I know it is," replied Mrs. Brown, removing the clothespins from her mouth so she could articulate more clearly, "but it rained yesterday, an' I'm hangin' 'em out today instead. Tuesday belongs to the fourth floor back, an' that's vacant, so I guess I've got as good a right here as anybody else. What is it to you, anyhow? Wednesday is your day."

"Wednesday is my day, all right," admitted Mrs. Jones, "but the paper says it's goin' to rain tomorrow, an' I ain't takin' any chances. You take them rags of yours downstairs again, or I'll throw 'em off the roof!"

And that's how the trouble began.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Lock Canals.

The Egyptians had canals before the days of St. Paul, but the lock canal which made it possible to cross mountains in a boat came only a few years before Columbus discovered America.

To be told that Raphael in his spare moments when not painting a Raphael was constructing a locomotive would scarcely surprise you more than to be told that Leonardo da Vinci was a pioneer canal lock builder.

But the hand that put upon the walls of that historic church in Milan "The Last Supper" also designed the locks for Milan's canal.

That was just five years before another Italian from the nearby town of Genoa sailing a Spanish ship came to anchor at San Salvador. Before the lock system was born canals had to be on level ground, although in China they had them on slight inclines.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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He went to get a change of air
In Florida bewitching,
And found his pathway there
The spreading palm was everywhere
And every palm was itching!
—Life.

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, August 26, 1916.

Gov. Beeckman does not think it advisable to call a special session of the General Assembly to take action to make it possible for the Rhode Island men now on the Mexican border to vote.

President Wilson is to be "notified" of his renomination one week from today at Long Branch. Ten thousand people have been invited to listen to the "notification." Of course there is much anxiety to know if he will accept.

The Boston and Maine Railroad, once considered the best railroad in the country, is to go into the receivers hands This has been brought about by hostile legislation, high cost of labor, and public agitation through the newspapers and magazines.

The President refuses to withdraw our troops from Mexico, though why he is keeping them there no one but himself knows and we doubt if he has any definite and fixed ideas on the subject. His great and good friend Carranza tells him he can take care of Mexico.

Villa is dead again. So report says, but he will turn up in all his war paint when a convenient opportunity offers. He evidently has more than the proverbial nine lives of the cat, for he has been killed at least a dozen times already.

Massachussetts is to have a special session to pass a law allowing the men of that State now on the Mexican border to vote at the coming election. Better send the men home and let them vote in their own precinct. The President will not win much glory by keeping them in that forsaken country any longer.

Rev. Mr. Jeter goes to Baltimore next week to speak at a convention representing more than half a million colored people. This convention is held in accordance with Dr. Jeter's suggestions to devise means and methods of benefitting the colored race. Dr. Jeter has undertaken a great work along this line.

Of all the cities in the United States with a population of more than 30,000 in 1910 and there were 172 of them, but three showed a less population than ten years previous. These cities were St. Joseph, Mo. which shrank in ten years from 102,979 to 77,403; Augusta, Ga. from 39,441 to 37,826; Galveston, Texas, from 37,789 to 36,981. Many cities made phenomenal gains in those ten years.

The Republican State Central Committee will meet next Monday to announce dates for the party Conventions to be held this fall. The conventions will probably be held either October 10, 11 or 12th. There will be candidates for Governor and all the state ticket to be nominated; also a United States Senator to be elected by the people this year for the first time, and three members of Congress.

A prominent Democrat of this State, who has held high office in the party, informed us a few days since that though he voted for Wilson with much pleasure four years ago, he could not do it again; that Wilson had blundered from the start, and that he believed Hughes to be a safe man, with the ability and experience to carry the country safely through the trying times that are likely to come after this war closes.

Here is some good Republican argument from a Democrat. In the Senate on August 11, Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, discussing the shipping bill, said that we shall find that after the war the European nations will take advantage of every possible method to decrease costs of production and transportation, both of which necessarily enter into the selling price. Just what we have been telling you! Yet the Democratic party stands against an import duty which will prevent the nations of Europe from selling in this country at prices that would prove ruinous competition with factories paying the American scale of wages.

The Democrats promised in their 1912 campaign to reduce the cost of living by reducing the tariff. Today, notwithstanding the fact that imports are the greatest in our history, the cost of living is soaring. They steer clear of that subject in the platform of 1916. They promised economy, and their appropriations, even in times of peace, exceeded all records in our history by millions upon millions of dollars. This is a matter of record. In the early part of 1915, with the European war raging and Mexico on the rampage, they were against preparedness. They have changed their minds on that, and several times they have changed their minds on the degree of preparedness which should be provided. They are now making appropriations for preparedness with a reckless and criminal disregard of the wherewithal to foot the bills. With the price of everything going up, they have evidently decided that the quicker they drain the public purse by way of taxation, the more they can buy with the money, and these appropriations will provide contracts for liberal subscribers to the Democratic campaign fund. Isn't it about time to stop this sort of thing and get on a sane business basis?

Two Sections Compared.

Under the present administration the South is in absolute control of the government. The great committees of the Senate and House are dominated by the South, the chairmanship of every large committee coming from that section. The thirteen Southern states of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee and Virginia cast in 1912; 1,818,000 votes while the thirteen Northern states of Connecticut, California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin cast 7,985,116 votes. Yet those thirteen states absolutely control the legislation of the country under this administration. These thirteen Southern states have 869,583 wage earners, while the thirteen Northern states have 4,778,310.

The same overwhelming disparity in agriculture, commerce and banking exists. In the thirteen Southern states is collected a total corporation and individual income tax of $4,856,209. Massachusetts alone pays $4,636,141 or within $300,000 of as much as all the thirteen Southern states. New York pays alone $27,638,743, or nearly six times as much. Pennsylvania alone pays $9,367,696, or nearly twice as much, and Illinois, $5,654,157 or nearly one and one-half times the entire thirteen states, and in the total thirteen northern states are collected $62,254,162, or nearly thirteen times the total of the solidly Southern group of thirteen states.

An Appeal.

To Aid Dr. Jeter's Work Among the Colored People.

By Rev. James R. L. Diggs, Ph. D., President of the Pastors' and Laymen's Reform Association of Baltimore, organized under the auspices of Rev. Dr. Jeter. This work is country wide.

Conditions in Baltimore are favorable to this great work. When Rev. Mr. Jeter presented the matter our men organized and have formed The Maryland Association for Social Service. Every officer has, fortunately, been trained in our best institutions, making careful preparation for such work. Alumni of Bucknell College, Cornell and Yale, Brown and Colgate are among them. A large number of southern schools are represented. Our work is planned by fifteen Committees, approved by the Association and worked out in order. The subjects are: Public and Private Sanitation, Housing Conditions, Domestic and Public Service, Economic Efficiency, Business Opportunities, Co-operation with City in Suppression and Prevention of Crime, Public and Private Education, Common and Skilled Labor, New Opportunities for Service, The Evil and Injustice of Segregation, and Country Life, Its Opportunities. One of three Probation Officers appointed by the City is our Secretary, a Yale man. Our Association has put all its forces behind him and we can go over the city in a short while. Ever since my college days here in the North I have worked as an Educator in Va., Ala. and Kentucky as a college professor and finally as President for seven years. These twenty years' experience show that the carefully trained men are the real construction forces in the progress the colored people are making. In spite of restrictive and repressive legislative and municipal enactments, we are working for law, order and good will, and something is being accomplished. Our hope is to extend the work to other States and reach all the people. With the co-operation of men of means and women of a philanthropic and public spirit, a work surpassing any thing yet done is possible. Dr. Jeter is a poor man, but in this great work he ought to have a National Board behind him with at least the income from $1,000,000 to support the work. We should have one great Educational institution devoted not to the training of lawyers, doctors and politicians but to the real preparation of men for social service with a view to this great work. The man or woman who shall endow this great movement will be a lasting benefactor of the human race. For thousands of years their names will rest upon the walls of fame and unborn generations will rise to call them blessed. It is God's plan. Tuskegee and Hampton have a combined value of perhaps $4,500,000 and are doing a great work, but from the very nature of the case they cannot meet this larger need. My own conviction is that a Foundation after the Rockefeller, Carnegie and Sage Plans with means to support a real work is the necessity of the hour. If our many friends will aid us in this larger work two decades will give us a New America. The trained young colored men are ready for service. You hear practically nothing of them through the press in the south; for they commit no crimes and only the worst class get publicity; but this great work will bring these thousands into conspicuous service, and this opportunity will be a new and real emancipation. They believe with the poet that,—

"Howe'r it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind deeds are more than coronets
And simple faith than Norman blood."

Commendation From The Governor.

My dear Dr. Jeter:

Just a line to congratulate you upon the work you are doing and also upon your principles and program. I believe absolutely that the only solution of the race problem must be solved by the leaders of colored people themselves or by the men or leaders who are actuated by the same lofty and high ideals that you are yourself. — Allow me to extend to you my personal good wishes for the work you are doing. — There is no one has known you as long and as well as I have who does not wish you the same, as to know you is to know one who only has the welfare and best interests of his race at heart. — With kindest regards, I am Dr. Jeter

Believe me,
Yours Faithfully,
R. Livingston Beeckman.

For the next annual outing of the Republican Club of Rhode Island, we can recommend the selection of Newport Beach. Conditions here would be very different from what were encountered at Rocky Point last Tuesday, and the Beach is almost as accessible.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The auditorium of the Methodist Episcopal church was opened again on Sunday after the recent extensive improvements. In the morning Rev. J. F. Cooper, D. D., of Providence, district superintendent, preached. At the close of the service he asked that the sum of $200 be pledged to pay for the improvements and during the day this sum was subscribed. In the afternoon Rev. William I. Ward of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Newport, gave an address and in the evening Rev. Dr. Cooper preached again.

Mrs. Ralph C. Freeborn has had as guests Mrs. Townley of North Tiverton and Mrs. Lohr of New York.

Mr. Frank Hicks, of Childs street, who about six weeks ago returned from Newport Hospital where he was seriously ill, has been obliged to return to the Hospital.

Rev. Everett P. Smith and Mrs. Smith motored to Washington, Conn., on Monday, where they have been guests of Mr. Smith's sister, Mrs. Richard Dana.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Manchester have moved to Block Island where Mr. Manchester is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Jr., have moved into Mrs. Abbie Manchester's house. Mr. Marshall is employed at the Torpedo Station.

The Sunday School of the Christian Church will be discontinued for the present because of the infantile paralysis.

St. Anthony's Lawn Party.

There was a large attendance at the lawn party given by the members of St. Anthony's church at the Newport County Fair grounds, which were attractively decorated. The fancy work and apron booth was in charge of Mrs. Joseph Pacheco, Mrs. Thibault, Mrs. Patrick Kolran, Mrs. Frazer, and Mrs. Butler and they were assisted by Misses Annie Oliver, Mary Francisca, Susie Cardoza, Mary and Margaret Konesky, who sold shares on various articles. Misses Katherine Nestor, Mary and Laura De Terra were at the ice cream booth. Misses Mary Corcoran and Etta Konesky sold candy. Mrs. J. J. Walsh, Misses Margaret Martin and Mary Kelroy were at the fish pond. Among those who won prizes sold on shares were Margaret Aldworth, who won a clock; Mrs. Thibault, pendant and chain; Margaret Shay, set of doilies; and William J. Dunn, basket of fruit.

Mrs. N. Horace Peckham has gone to Sherburne, Mass., to visit her son, Mr. N. Howard Peckham.

Mrs. Almira Tallman, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Edward P. Brown, of Glen street, for the past two weeks, has returned to her home.

Mrs. B. F. Pierce, who has been ill for some time, has gone to the Newport Hospital for treatment.

Mr. Joseph Souza, of Attleboro, Mass., is spending his vacation with his father, Manuel Souza.

A Pleasing Pageant.

There was a large attendance at the pageant given at the home of Hon. J. H. O'Neill at Stone Bridge on Tuesday, the proceeds to go to the building fund of St. Anthony's Catholic church. The poem was written for the occasion by Miss Mary Canney of New York, and was a very charming story. The stage was arranged on the lawn. Miss Kathleen Edwards of New York took the part of Summer, and Miss Lillian Maher of Newport acted the part of Aquidneck. The title of the pageant was the idyl of Aquidneck, "Good-bye Summer." Butterflies, the Misses Barker of Portsmouth; Summer Cloud, Miss Lillian Cullen; June, Miss Theresa Bolen of Fall River; Leader of the Nymphs, Miss Isabelle O'Sullivan of Newport; Society, Miss Betty Horgan of Newport; Slander, Miss Helen Diggles of Newport; Gossip, Miss Natalie Sheehan of Newport; Fashion, Miss Charlotte Collins; Indolence, Miss Dorothy Rooney; Riches, Miss Lillian Heffernan; Vanity, Miss Florence Hole; The Follies, the Misses Ahern, Flynn, Elsie Donovan, Elsie MacDonald, May Horgan, Margaret Butler, Bessie Dwyer, Margaret Horgan; Rose Girls, Misses Lillian McCormick, Catherine Quinn, Elizabeth Libby, Gladys Horgan, Emma Kelley, Mary O'Neill, Mary and Margaret Buckley, Bernice Callaghan, all of Newport. The Sunbeams were small children. Master Raymond Hall, son of George Hall of Boston, took the part of the King's courier. The committee was Hon. Joseph H. O'Neill, Henry McDonald of New York, Thomas F. Granfield of Fall River, Joseph H. O'Neill, Jr., of Boston, William Strobb of Fall River and Newport, and Miss Lillian E. Maher of Newport.

Mr. J. Harrison Peckham is building a greenhouse at his home, "Wyrtgeard."

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held a well attended and successful sale on Tuesday afternoon upon the attractive lawn of Miss Ellen E. Smith on Paradise avenue which netted a good sum for the repair fund. Small tables, bearing flowers, were arranged about the grounds, and these were devoted to fancy work, lemonade, candy, cake, and tea. Mrs. George H. Irish, the president had general supervision. A number from the summer colony motored out from Newport.

Messrs. Clifton B. Ward and Ralph M. Hazard conducted a subscription dance at the town hall Tuesday evening, about 20 couples and a few guests being present.

Mr. Charles Stokley, of Mount Dora, Florida, who has been spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clarence Peckham, was the guest of honor at a reunion party held Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Peckham, the most of the guests having met Mr. Stokley while in the South for the past several winters.

Mrs. Annie Smith is seriously ill with neuritis at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alden P. Barker. She has been in failing health since early last winter, and for three weeks has been under the care of a trained nurse.

By invitation of Rev. Everett P. Smith, the members of the Women's Auxiliary were privileged to hear, at the Guild House on Friday last, Mr. B. A. M. A. Schapiro, executive secretary of the Hebrew Christian Publication Society of New York, who told them much hitherto unknown about the multitude of Jews now in New York and of the pressing need of their becoming Christianized, as they have drifted from the faith of their fathers and many are agnostics and infidels. Mr. Schapiro, who came to this country in 1890 from Poland, is a fine Hebrew scholar, and after coming to this country set himself diligently to acquiring English and to helping his fellow-countrymen.

It has been finally decided that no picnic will be held this year for the parish of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, owing to the epidemic of infantile paralysis. The omission will be made up to the children in some other form of entertainment, at a later date.

Miss Ardelia F. R. Peckham will leave on Monday for Spokane, Washington, to resume her duties as supervisor of physical training in the girls' department at Central High School.

Washington Gossip.

Leads a Dual Life.

Washington, Aug. 24. - Robin Redbreast, hero of the story books and well known model in the bird kingdom, has been charged with leading a dual life. In the North, a sober, industrious, home-loving father, the allegation is that he spends his winters in the South in riotous living. Even in Georgia, where State prohibition prevails, he is reported as having been seen drunk in public. On coming north, however, it is said he always reforms.

Asked for an opinion in the case of Cock Robin, Secretary Pearson, of the National Association of Audubon Societies, recently in Washington, and authority on birds and their habits, said he had frequently seen robins in the South so intoxicated that they could scarcely flutter along the ground. This misdemeanor is reported to occur in the southern states where grows the China tree, also known as the "Pride of India," or "Persian Lilac."

Robins sometimes eat the berries of this tree which, having absorbed rainwater, form an alcoholic liquid which intoxicates birds, causing them to lose control of themselves and fall to the ground. Thus, many birds are captured and eaten by the negroes of the South.

It is said that during the Civil War, soldiers gathered China berries and distilled from them an alcoholic beverage which became quite popular. The prohibition people are said to be looking into the tree's alleged properties.

The China tree, scientists say, is very common along the lower gulf coast country, where it grows very rapidly and is a popular shade tree. Its abundant lilac-colored flowers appear early in the spring and the leaves are retained late into autumn, followed by clusters of yellow berries.

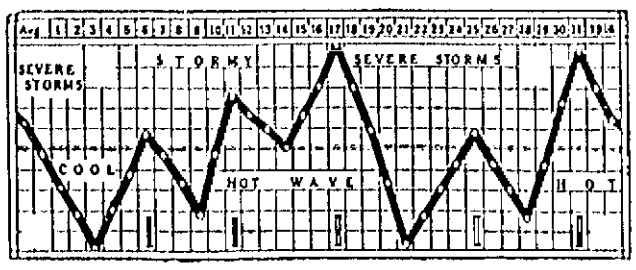
Notwithstanding Robin Redbreast's occasional spree, the Audubon Societies give him a good general reputation in an attractively illustrated little bulletin which they are sending out from their New York offices to anyone who will send them a two-cent stamp.

A moving picture concern has sued Ford, the automobile man, for one million dollars damages. The alleged complaint is of an advertisement by Ford, claimed to have been put in 250 papers, in which he claimed that the film, the Battle Cry of Peace, was gotten up for the benefit of Hudson Maxim, to aid in the sale of his war munitions. Ford as the world knows, is a good advertiser, and this million dollar suit will give him another free advertising boost.

August has provided some delightful weather thus far, making up to some extent for the disagreeable July. Newport has escaped the heavy thunder storms that have done much damage in New England during the past few days.

Mr. Samuel M. Stevens is very ill at the Newport Hospital.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



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August temperatures will average about normal for the continent; above normal west of the Rockies' crest, below normal east of the Rockies' crest. South of latitude 38 a little above normal, north of latitude 38 considerably below normal. Highest temperatures on Pacific slope near August 15 and 24, lowest near August 1, 19 and 26. Highest temperatures east of Rockies near August 17 and 31, lowest near August 21 and 28.

Not much rain during August west of Great Lakes. More than usual rain about and east of Great Lakes and in the cotton states. Excessive rains in eastern sections. Most rain during the weeks centering on July 30 and August 23.

Severe storms east of Rockies near and following July 28 and August 21.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The I indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., August 21, 1916.

Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbance to cross continent Aug. 29 to Sept. 2, warm wave 28 to Sept. 1, cool wave 31 to Sept. 4. This will bring a high temperature wave and will be followed by frosts in northern parts of the middle northwest. This middle northwest is an important grain section and is bounded by lines running west from Chicago to the Rockies and north from Chicago to north line of Canadian grain belt. We expect killing frosts in northern part of that section not far from Sept. 3. More than usual rain is expected from this disturbance and severe storms are looked for, particularly in eastern sections.

September will be full of storms, storm waves and radical weather changes. Dangerous storms are expected on the continent during the five days centering on September 4, 9, 13 and 21. More rain than usual is expected. We are in doubt as to whether these rains will reach the middle northwest. If they do not that spring wheat country will freeze dry which would give the spring wheat a bad start next spring. Very cool near September 3 and very warm during the week centering on September 20.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver near Sept. 2 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Sept. 3, plains sections 4, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys 5, eastern sections 6, reaching Newfoundland about Sept. 7. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave, and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will be a dangerous storm and rains will be from normal to excessive. Temperatures will average about normal. Another frost wave is expected to reach meridian 90 near Sept. 11 in northern sections.

Fair cotton cropweather is expected. Probably no frosts will reach the cotton fields in September. Some sections will get too much September rain for that plant and too much cool weather, but the warm week centering on Sept. 20 will be good for cotton growth. Light frosts may touch northern borders of cotton belt Oct. 1.

Sowing of winter wheat is now the great problem before the farmers. If they could avoid the loss of labor and seed that occasionally comes from bad crop years, millions might be saved. That finest wheat land on earth, the plains sections, 300 miles wide and 1200 miles long, could feed the world on wheat if every year produced equal to the best. But occasional failures are sometimes ruinous. We believe we have solved that problem. The causes of the variations in rainfall have at last been found and we can give to agriculture a better method than guessing. Millions can be saved by planting and sowing in accord with new knowledge of future cropweather.

But what can we do? The author of this work has given forty years of his life, spent $50,000 in money and labor, to solve this immensely important problem. He has sufficient income from his weather work for a bare living, but his capital is all gone into this work. He would be immensely pleased to advise every farmer what and when to plant and sow. But how can he do it? We would be pleased to hear from the farmers and planters on this query.

Commodore Perry Chapter, U. S. D of 1812, of Cleveland, Ohio, performed a very graceful act when they placed a wreath on the grave of Com. Oliver Hazard Perry in this city to commemorate the anniversary of his birth and death. The people of Ohio hold the memory of Commodore Perry in high reverence, a fact that links them in bonds of close fellowship with the people of Newport.

Deaths.

In this city, 21st inst., Ellen A., daughter of the late John and Bridget Scanlon and wife of Thomas J. Costello.

In this city, 23d inst., Madeline Jackson, daughter of the late Hiram and Mary Gaines, aged 58 years.

In this city, 23d inst., Louis Fabrill, aged 82 years.

At Jamestown, 24th inst., Elsa H. Lof, aged 25 years.

In Jamestown, 24th inst., Gladys, wife of Manuel Maderos.

In South Portsmouth, 23d inst., Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Littlefield, aged 11 months and 2 weeks.

In Tiverton, 19th inst., Elizabeth F., widow of Edward Whitehead, in her 84th year.

Drowned off Coney Island, N. Y., August 18, Charles Brooks, of this city.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, AUGUST, 1916

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Mora	Water Eve
26 Sat	5 04	6 30	1 35	3 33	6 13
27 Sun	5 05	6 28	2 37	4 31	6 32
28 Mon	5 06	6 26	sets	5 28	7 31
29 Tues	5 07	6 23	6 31	7 32	7 35
30 Wed	5 08	6 21	7 33	8 35	8 47
31 Thur	5 09	6 19	8 34	9 38	9 46
1 Fri	5 10	6 16	9 41	10 45	10 05

Moon's 1st qr. Aug. 6 4.00m. Evening
Full Moon Aug. 13 7.00m. Morning
Moon's last qr. Aug. 20 7.34m. Morning
New Moon Aug. 28 12.25m Evening

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

125 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public.

Has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for Summer Villas and Country Seats.

"What Congress has done concerning a

Government Armor Plant

and what people are thinking about it"

as reflected in Editorial Comment

This is the title of a booklet we have prepared. We shall be glad to send a copy free to any one interested.

Bethlehem Steel Co.
South Bethlehem, Pa.

UNTIL ORDER IS FULLY RESTORED

Militiamen Must Remain on Duty on Border

Washington, Aug. 22.—The National Guard will be retained on the Mexican border until it can be withdrawn without again endangering American lives and property.

Secretary Baker so declared the administration's policy in answering a score of letters from many parts of the country complaining that the state troops were being held in service after the emergency for which they were called out apparently had passed.

In general, the complainants alleged that border service was entailing loss financially on militiamen and hardships on their families. The secretary replied to all those seeking to merit attention.

By its presence on the border, he wrote in one, the guard is "winning bloodless victories daily." He declared that American residents along the international line were enjoying a peace and security they could not know without the military forces to protect them.

DEUTSCHLAND AT BREMEN

German Undersea Merchantman Has Reached Her Home Port

Berlin, Aug. 21.—The merchant submarine Deutschland arrived at Bremen on Aug. 23, according to the Overseas News Agency.

The agency says that the Deutschland arrived in the afternoon, and anchored before the mouth of the river. All on board were well.

The Deutschland's trip back to Germany took twenty-two days, while her voyage to the United States from Kiel was seventeen days, she having left Germany on June 23 and arrived at Baltimore July 10. The entire lapse of time from when she left Germany until her arrival back there was exactly two months.

The German undersea boat sailed from Baltimore on Aug. 1. Outside of the three-mile limit, allied warships were watching and waiting, ready to pounce upon her, but as the days wore on and no word of her capture was forthcoming, it was known that Captain Koenig had successfully eluded the cordon of dreadnoughts.

WITH EXCEPTION OF BEEF

High Cost of Living Will Not Be Permanent, Says Expert

Washington, Aug. 26.—The high cost of living is not here to stay. It is purely commercial and readily traceable to the basic law of supply and demand. This is the statement of Leon M. Estabrook, chief of the United States bureau of crop estimates, authority on food supply.

While the price of food should be properly expected to advance commensurate with the prosperity of the country, to keep pace with the general rise in prices on all commodities, the present abnormal prices on many food staples will adjust themselves with another season, Estabrook said.

The constantly rising prices of meat result from a gradual falling off in production, while the demand has mounted steadily, said Estabrook, who intimated that a half-dozen large packing houses have controlled prices of cattle on the hoof to such an extent that the cattle industry has proved unprofitable.

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

Happenings In Various Parts of New England

Oliver E. Storey, a Boston [illegible] publisher, filed a bankruptcy petition.

It cost the city of Boston $107,1[illegible] to erect the winter home for birds in Franklin park.

A cut of 20 cents has been declared in Boston's tax rate. This year's rate will be $17.80.

Alice C. Kinsley, a saleswoman of Upton, Mass., owes $12,195.[illegible] She claims to have no assets.

Thomas E. Tarment, 43, [illegible] long distance champion bicycle rider, died suddenly at his home at Boston.

Andrew Carnegie arrived at Bar Harbor, Me., on board the yacht Surf. Carnegie is in excellent health.

Mrs. Annie Kezar of Peabody, Mass., committed suicide by inhaling gas. She was ill and despondent.

Richard Satello, 29, was killed when he fell from the sixth floor of a building on which he was working in Boston.

Emile Brassard, a woodsman, was killed when a carriage in which he was driving was struck by a train at Madison, Me.

Rev. Joseph J. O'Connor, [illegible] rate at All Saints' Catholic church, Boston, died suddenly of a short [illegible] the parsonage.

Patrick J. Hogarty, 42, died from a fractured skull, sustained by a fall from a stepladder in a Roman school of which he was janitor.

The Fitzmere hotel, [illegible] shore of Lake Quinsigamond, Shrewsbury, Mass., was burned [illegible] guests escaping unhurt.

Two monster horse mackerel larger weighing more than [illegible] made up a part of the catch [illegible] Boothbay Harbor, Me., fishermen.

GIVE RAILROADS MORE REVENUE

Plan to Meet Added Expense of Eight-Hour Day

CONGRESS MAY TAKE A HAND

Suggestion of Commission to Settle Future Labor Disputes — Chief Points In Tentative Scheme Evolved by Eight Presidents—Question as to Acceptance by Full Committee

Washington, Aug. 25.—An eight-hour "basic" day for the trainmen, the promise of President Wilson that the administration would make every effort to secure a freight rate increase to recompense the roads for the increase in payrolls made necessary, and further assurance that congress would be asked to enact legislation to insure settlement of future labor disputes through an investigating commission—these are likely to be the basis upon which the threatened nation-wide strike of trainmen will be averted.

Some objections which developed last night at a meeting of railroad presidents and managers to points in the tentative plan evolved by the committee of eight presidents considering ways to avoid the threatened general strike resulted in a further postponement of final action. The conference adjourned to meet again today, and, as one president phrased it, the situation is such that "it may be settled in twenty minutes or the matter may go over until next week."

The entire plan, as outlined by the special committee and drafted after a week's consideration, has not been laid before all the executives and managers, but its points have been discussed at the various conferences.

It developed after last night's meeting that objection had been raised to the freight rate increase feature on at least two grounds. Some argued that there can be no assurance of a rate increase because no one could say what the interstate commerce commission might do; and that some of the most important shippers of the country have made it plain that they are not in sympathy with any move which may mean a rate increase.

It was pointed out also that although President Wilson has expressed his belief that such a rate increase should be granted if the eight-hour day is given the employes, no one can tell how the next election is coming out and that there can be no possibility be an increase before next March or probably later.

Attention was called, too, to the fact that the commission hitherto has held that it cannot consider wage standards in dealing with proposed rate increases, although legislation by congress might remove that difficulty.

The principal arguments against the idea of a permanent commission for the prevention or settlement of strikes were that it would almost certainly be fought by labor in congress, and that while President Wilson might be entirely willing now to back such legislation, he might not be in a position to do so when it was proposed. Representatives of the Brotherhoods who heard of this phase of the plan were plainly against it.

The railroad presidents are understood not to be insistent on the commission idea for the settlement of future disputes, and the main difficulty has been the working out of operating plans under an eight-hour day and of giving assurances to the presidents and managers that they can count upon a freight rate increase.

Mexican Commission Named

Washington, Aug. 23.—Secretary Lansing announced that the American members of the joint commission to undertake settlement of differences between the United States and Mexico would be Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, George Gray of Wilmington, Del., and Dr. John R. Mott of New York city.

Bandits Defeat Carranza Troops

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 23.—A force of sixty Villa bandits engaged and defeated a hundred government troops in Chihuahua. The de facto command lost twenty men, while the outlaws lost but twelve.

Senate Passes New Army Bill

Washington, Aug. 24.—The senate passed the army appropriation bill with an amendment replacing the articles of war in it, but minus the provisions which caused the president to veto it last week.

Death of Gipsy King

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 25.—King William, for eighty years member of a gypsy band and its leader for more than three score years, died "in the field with his followers," as he wished, after escaping from a hospital.

[illegible] Company Sells For $3,000,000

Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 25.—The Haynes Automobile company has been sold to an eastern syndicate to be known as Haynes Automobile company of New York. The price is understood to have been $3,000,000.

Four Killed In Auto Plunge

[illegible], N. S., Aug. 25.—Two men and two women were drowned and [illegible] injured when an automobile [illegible] over a bridge into the Meteghan river here.

Failure of Pittsburg Bank

Pittsburg, Aug. 25.—The Central [illegible] company, patronized chiefly by [illegible] merchants, failed to open [illegible]. Bad loans are given as [illegible].

ADMITS TRUTH OF ALL ALLEGATIONS

Boston and Main Road Agrees to Receivership

Boston, Aug. 21.—The Boston and Maine railroad, just as the stock market closed, filed its answer to the petition asking that it be placed in the hands of a receiver, and in the answer admitted that there is no opposition to the plan from the company itself.

JAMES H. HUSTIS
President of the Boston and Maine

The company admits all the allegations of the petition to be true, including the assertion that the Boston and Maine is bankrupt, and accepts the recommendation that a receiver be appointed. The petition, filed by the Intercolonial Rubber company, a note holding creditor to the extent of $61,000, was thus shown to be of a friendly nature.

The official stand of the Boston and Maine management, the federal trustees and directors of the road, has aroused to the fullest extent the opposition of the leased lines and the Minority Stockholders' Protective association, and a determined fight against receivership will be made by both.

FACTORY SPLIT IN TWO

Fire Follows Explosion as Lightning Fires Alcohol Tank

Brockton, Mass., Aug. 26.—Four men were blown through windows, receiving serious injuries, five other persons were seriously injured, and scores of men, women and girls were knocked down and fled panic-stricken from the blazing building when a bolt of lightning struck a 400-gallon tank of denatured alcohol in the E. L. Gowdey shoe factory late yesterday afternoon. The terrific explosion split the building, which housed more than fifteen business concerns, in two.

Nearby dwellings and factories quickly caught fire after the explosion. The shock of the explosion was felt a distance of a mile away and several women nearby were stunned by its force.

More than 350 persons, including a large number of women and girls, are employed in the factories which adjoin the Gowdey plant. The explosion scattered tons of burning alcohol, gasolene and resin over these factories, and burning embers were hurled through the windows with tremendous force.

The loss is estimated at more than $100,000, although this was stated to be only a partial estimate of the total destruction caused by the explosion, which was one of the most severe that has been felt in this section of the country for years.

WAITING FOR THE BREMEN?

Undersea Merchant Craft Is Expected at New London

New London, Conn., Aug. 25.—There is every indication here that the German submarine Bremen will soon arrive at this port.

Captain Hinsch of Baltimore, who had charge of the submarine Deutschland at that port, is here and went down New London harbor on the tug Alert to meet the German liner Willehad, which left Boston yesterday to be on hand for the Bremen's arrival.

The Willehad has not yet arrived. Thick fog made her trip from Boston very slow, but she is expected in today.

Thirteen Lives Lost In Storm

Corpus Christi, Tex., Aug. 21.—The loss of life from the tropical storm which struck Corpus Christi and ten adjacent Texas counties is placed at thirteen, including nine members of the crew of the small freighter Pilot Boy.

French Execute Woman Spy

Paris, Aug. 23.—The execution of a woman as a spy is reported in a dispatch from Marseilles. Felice Pfaat was put to death at a shooting range, having been convicted of espionage.

Burleson Turns In $5,200,000 Check

Washington, Aug. 21.—Postmaster General Burleson has forwarded to the treasury department a check for $5,200,000 in payment of surplus in postal revenues for the past fiscal year.

Alleged Slayer Captured

Providence, Aug. 22.—Clarence Simmonds, charged with the alleged murder of Mitchell Gravelin at Voluntown, Conn., was arrested here.

BULGARS DRIVE GREEKS BACK

Ancient City Evacuated Following a Bombardment

ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Commander of Defenders Had Prepared For Resistance—Allies Shut Off From Easiest Route Into Bulgaria—Berlin Expects Roumania to Enter War—British and French Advance on Western Front

London, Aug. 25.—Greek troops around the ancient city of Seres are evacuating their positions and retiring southwest under orders from the Greek government, says an Athens dispatch.

The retirement was ordered after Greek positions had been heavily bombarded by the Bulgarians for several hours.

Seres is now a prosperous commercial city of 31,000 inhabitants, devoted chiefly to the wool trade. It is about fifty miles northeast of Saloniea.

The Greek commander in the Seres region, who prepared for a determined resistance as the Bulgarians approached the city, was apparently overruled by his superiors at the capital.

Berlin says that in the Struma valley they put the allies to flight, killing more than 400 and taking many machine guns and much ammunition.

Bulgarian forces appeared in this region last week and took up defensive positions along the river. They met with no opposition from the entente forces, as this region is some distance to the east of the old battle line. Several Greek forts were occupied and the Bulgarians threw up entrenchments.

The importance of this line lies in the fact that it shuts off the allies from the easiest route into Bulgaria, if an invasion should be attempted, and enables the Bulgarians to hold strong defensive positions behind the river.

Paris reports the Serbians on the aggressive on the mountain ridge along the western end of the front, where they have stormed and captured a hill three miles to the northwest of Ostrovo lake. The Bulgarians took position in their initial drive on the allies' left flank.

Roumania has taken no known official action in regard to which side she will take in the coming showdown. The fact, however, that Austria is pessimistic and that the German official news agency is uttering dire threats of what will happen, would make it seem safe to assume that Berlin believes that the die is cast and that Roumania soon will be found on the side of the entente.

Striking simultaneously the British and French made substantial gains on the Somme front, according to the official statements issued by Paris and London. Maurepas has fallen to the French, who have pushed forward more than 200 yards beyond that town on a line of a mile and a quarter. The British on their side report an advance of 360 yards south of Thiepval and the capture of many prisoners.

No change is reported on the eastern front, but the Russian offensive in Armenia is apparently assuming powerful proportions. Petrograd reports the reoccupation of the Armenian town of Mush and the capture of 2300 prisoners at Rachta.

The Italians are pushing their new offensive on the extreme north of the Austro-Italian lines and claim the capture of several Austrian positions.

TWO CRUISERS SUNK

Germans Send British Craft to the Bottom of North Sea

London, Aug. 21.—Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and Falmouth, were sunk in the North sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German high seas fleet, according to an official announcement issued by the admiralty.

All the officers of the Nottingham were saved, but thirty-eight of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, but one stoker died of injuries.

Move of Milk Producers

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 24.—A movement to organize the farmers of the United States into a national association to get the federal government to investigate the production and marketing of milk, so that the farmers might get their share of the profits, was started here at a meeting of about 300 milk producers.

German Warship Perhaps Sunk

London, Aug. 23.—The British submarine E-23 made a successful torpedo attack on a German battleship of the Nassau class, the admiralty announced. It is believed the battleship was sunk.

Hotel Cash Boxes Stolen

Cleveland, Aug. 23.—While C. W. Burman, clerk at Hotel Olmsted, was absent from his cage for four minutes, a thief got away with cash boxes containing $1021.

Profit In Insurance Business

Washington, Aug. 25.—Uncle Sam is a successful marine insurance agent. He made $2,237,859.80 in about two years, according to Secretary McAdoo.

Iron Crosses Galore

Berlin, Aug. 25.—The Vossische Zeitung states that 430,000 iron crosses have been distributed since the outbreak of the war.

ZEPPELINS SEEN IN THEIR LAIR

German Writer Tells of Week's Visit to Air Giants.

ISSUES WARNING TO FOES

First Description of the Home of the Big Air Craft—Has Been Carefully Guarded Since Outbreak of War. Have a Confidence Inspiring Number, Fendrich Asserts.

Anton Fendrich, who is about to publish a book on the war, is giving to the German public its first real view of the German air fleet, which he visited "among the sand dunes." Here is his story in part:

"Somewhere amid the white sand dunes and the salt meadow weeds dwell the mariners of the air who have brought some notion to Albion that it no longer is an island. I was taken to a group of buildings, dark airship halls, silhouetted against the sunset clouds in great lines of modern steel construction.

"'How many?' I hear the question asked. Quite a confidence inspiring number.

"The commanders were sitting at a flower decked horseshoe supper table—not all of them, for some were under way. From the wall smiled the Suabian Count Zeppelin, without whose decade of struggling all this would never have been.

"These men were mostly between thirty and forty years and already had many a time participated in a wild hunt through searchlights and bursting shells, and, though they lived among these peaceful meadows, the same keen look of the huntsman which one finds at the front was stamped on their faces.

"It was midnight as we approached the dark structure with brightly illuminated windows, which, at first broad and red, soon shrank to narrow shining slits as the whole hall turned on its axis in order to bring the airship into line with the wind.

Hurricane From Propellers.

"The turning of a single screw on the ocher yellow body of the air cruiser filled the giant hall with the roaring and howling of a hurricane.

"In front of the almost unbelievably thin steel rods to which were affixed the screw propellers were high wooden platforms on which mechanics cowered and watched the whirling propellers. These wooden propellers, each as tall as a man, soon became visible again, turned awkwardly a few times, then stopped. A mechanic adjusted a few screws, hammered a few bolts, and then the slender thin wooden blades again roared. The mechanic notes the faults first always with the ear only, but afterward discovers them with the eye.

"Now they had caught the right tone. 'The ship is clear for sailing,' the engineer reported to the commander.

"But outside waited the night wind. One knew it well from past experience. Therefore a hundred hard seamen's fists grabbed it outside to prevent capsizing.

The Air Giant Is Off.

"A shrill whistle and all the screws began their storm song. A few men of the landing battalion shook themselves like wet dogs. They had got on their heads a spout of the water with which the air cruiser lightens itself. Lightly the slender colossus floated upward and it seemed swallowed up by the night, a dark shadow against the Great Dipper.

"We flew. The deafening noise making conversation impossible, I at first noticed nothing. The commandant showed me the manipulation of the steering gear for elevation and direction and all the other technical equipment.

"We flew over wood and meadow, and over airship halls and barracks and the canopy of green was soon lost to sight.

"Through a small horizontal transparent pane, built like an alcove in the glass wall of the commandant's gondola, your eyes can see straight downward into the depths below.

"During the week I was with the air cruiser in which one of the commandants had in five days spent eighty-eight hours in the air and had slept only twenty-four in his bed.

"Another officer, commanding one of the older ships with open gondolas, returned so frozen that it was necessary first to knock off with sticks the ice from the fur clothes of him and his men before they could undress.

"But, in my mind, I took off my hat most of all to the one whose first words as he leaned out of his gondola were:

"'I haven't been able to get rid of my eggs!' He meant the bombs with which his Zeppelin was provided.

"He had orders to attack an iron foundry. From afar he saw it gleaming below, but the increasing stormy west wind prevented him from getting over it. The home journey led him over many a town and village of the land which seeks to starve out German women and children, but he flew over them with all his bombs.

"Down on the water front everywhere stand new and gigantic airship halls. On the day I left the first of some new and splendid monsters came flying from its airship yards.

"Woe to you, Paris! Woe to you, London, when your day comes!"

Five Negroes Lynched

Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 21.—Five negroes, three men and two women, were taken from the jail at Newberry and hanged by a mob, and another negro was shot and killed by deputy sheriffs near Jonesville as the result of the killing of Constable Wynne and the shooting of Dr. Harris by Boisey Long, a negro.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Deposits on participation or savings accounts made previous to the fifteenth day of August, draw interest from the first of said month, providing the same remain over the dividend period of February or August.

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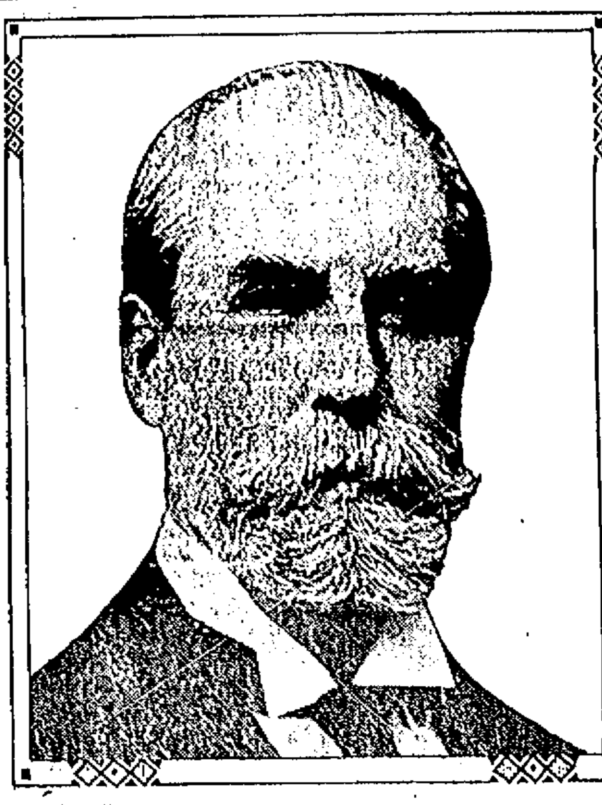

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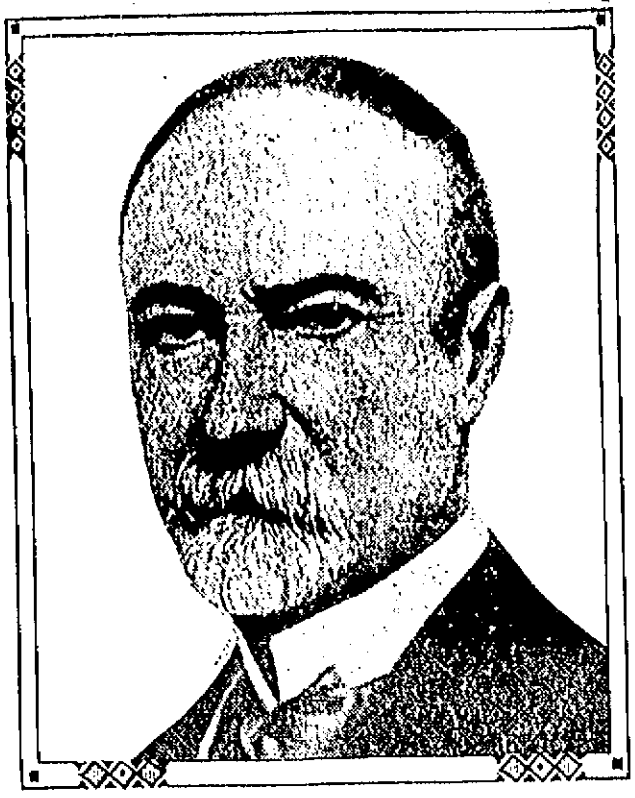
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.



CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

WOMEN SHOULD BE FOR CHARLES E. HUGHES, SAYS ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Hughes has unequivocally taken the right position, and as regards all other positions he, and not his opponent, is entitled to the support of both men and women, and therefore the women in the enfranchised states who do not in this election support him forfeit the right to say they have done their utmost for their sisters in the non-enfranchised states."—From a Letter of Theodore Roosevelt to Miss Alice Carpenter.

MR. HUGHES ANSWERS.

Those Who Clamored For His Views Are Hearing Them.

Those friends of Democracy who clamored so loudly for Mr. Hughes' opinions upon current issues while he still held the high office of justice of the supreme court are now fully answered by the private citizen, who surrendered his judicial position to accede to the wishes of a majority of the people as expressed through their instructions to their delegates to the Republican national convention.

Mr. Hughes has not disappointed those who have reposed confidence in his character and judgment. In his speech of acceptance he has clearly set forth the vital issues upon which the Republican party proposes to conduct the campaign this fall. On the platform he is telling the nation wherein the present administration has been at fault and what is necessary to be done to restore the United States to the place of respect and honor to which it is entitled in the eyes of the world.

HIGH LIGHTS OF HUGHES' ADDRESS IN CHICAGO.

"As I was 100 per cent judge I became 100 per cent candidate."

"The most serious charge against the present administration is putting incompetent men into important positions."

"I propose that when a man goes to represent the American people he shall be looked upon with respect and esteem."

"Nobody has the right to pay political debts with the good name and the honor of the United States."

"I propose to have no more 'kiss me and I'll kiss you' appropriations in Congress."

Those Canadian sentries who searched the car of Mr. Hughes for explosives missed the bombs he has ready to drop into the Democratic camp.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The New York Sun says that Daniels is the issue, but our opinion is that the Democrats will, in company with several other so called issues, duck this one. Daniels is too difficult a proposition to defend.

Instead of getting those Danish islands at a bargain, "marked down from $25,000,000 to $5,000,000," we're going to pay a twenty million bonus on a $5,000,000 value.

"WORDS OR DEEDS!"

"If anything in this campaign is real it is that we are now facing the question whether we want words or whether we want deeds; whether we want that which is written and spoken or whether we want American action in the interests of the American people, worthy of the American name, maintaining the American honor and buttressing the prosperity of the United States."—From Mr. Hughes' Speech at Chicago.

WILSON'S POLICIES BLOWN UP.

Charles Evans Hughes did have explosives with him when his motorcar was searched by a Canadian soldier, but they were under the candidate's hat. Mr. Hughes will set them off in his western tour, and some of Mr. Wilson's policies will be blown up.—New York Sun.

DETROIT'S IMPRESSIONS OF A MAN.

Governor Hughes' visit to Detroit opened the presidential campaign of 1916, and if we may forecast the events that are to follow by the omens of Monday we would prognosticate an intensely warm, vivid and humanly interesting period in the next few months.

Setting aside the auspices of meteorological conditions in this prevision of the future—although they are approved by numerous professional augurs and by a host of commonalty as well—we base this prophecy on the characteristics of the candidate whose too brief stay with us has been enjoyed by all with whom he came into contact.

The misguided individuals who have been expecting Charles E. Hughes would prove to be a cold proposition and therefore easy to beat are in for a shock that will make them think they have been hit by an uninsulated trolley wire. There is nothing cold about Mr. Hughes, Detroit has learned. He is about as intensely human a piece of humanity as ever captured the hearts of a crowd, and the more people in the United States he meets between now and November the more votes will be cast for him. As a campaigner he is a revelation. He likes his fellow beings, and they like him because they see he likes them.

And what his personality begins his remarkable powers of intellect and utterance finish. He drives his points home with tremendous force. What he says sticks. There are thousands of Americans today who can retell every step in the arguments he made eight years ago on the Bryan trust policy, yet in 1908 Mr. Hughes was not especially a prominent figure and there was no particular reason why his address more than others should have remained clearly in the memory except the gift of the man to send his own thoughts so deep into the brains of others. They are clear in his own mind first, undoubtedly. He knows precisely what he wants to say because he has reasoned it out before he speaks it out. Probably that has something to do with the ease with which he conveys his meaning. But it is a very rare quality he possesses in his ability to master subjects so thoroughly as to make the most abstruse simple to himself and his hearers. It is a quality eminently desirable in a political candidate. It is infinitely more to be desired in the president of a great country like the United States.

Detroit's impression of Charles E. Hughes is all favorable. The thousands of people who have studied him at close range are convinced that if he is elected president next November he will be a great president, one of the greatest this nation has known, worthy to stand in history with George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, a custodian of the republic's fate to whom that fate may confidently be intrusted. If that conviction is shared by the people of other states whom he is still to meet the outcome of his swing around the great American circle cannot fail to be propitious for him.—Detroit Free Press.

BLOODY PROSPERITY.

No one disputes a temporary prosperity in our land today. But it is sectional in its factory aspect, abnormal in its fevered rush, fictitious in its essentials and perverting in its tendency. Worse; it is the gold sluiced from the river of blood, poured out by the horrifying sacrifice of millions of our fellow men. God forbid that we should boast a prosperity wrought in such waste of human life. We had rather rejoice in the prosperity of peace.—United States Senator Warren G. Harding.

Headed In Every Direction.

Mr. Wilson says his mind is progressive, but those who try to follow its progress can never tell the direction it is taking. It is just as likely to be progressing backward as forward.—Hartford Courant.

Women are for Mr. Hughes because the great human values in this country are still to be welded politically into its national life.—Frances A. Kellor.

President Wilson is now anxious to have it thought that there was no withdrawal of troops from Mexico at the request of Carranza. Why not go one better and declare that we never had any troops in Mexico to withdraw?

It was stated that the president would work on his acceptance speech during his week end trip on the Mayflower. Among the salt billows there should be some inspiration for ringing sentiments on naval preparedness.

If the Democratic national administration had left on the statute books in 1894 the federal corrupt practices act placed there by the Republicans there would be no occasion for the present administration's campaign publicity measure, which at best is a very poor substitute for the law repealed.

President Wilson's campaign managers are entitled to all the comfort they can [illegible] Progressives [illegible] him. [illegible] not [illegible]

For every reason that [illegible] why Progressives should vote for Wilson [illegible] they should vote for Hughes and the beauty of it is that they know the reason without [illegible]

The Wilson administration went into Mexico to punish Villa for his outrage on American soil. The only punishment inflicted has been on American soldiers who were shot down [illegible] of [illegible] Chief Carranza.

Now that Mr. Hughes knows he has been nominated for president we may wait patiently a few days longer to hear what Mr. Wilson has to say about it.

The psychologist who said that anybody can be hypnotized offers the most encouragement that Carranza has yet found for his hopes of borrowing money.

MR. HUGHES OPPOSED TO FOOLISH GOVERNMENT.

"I have no respect for the idea that because democratic government is a government of the people, by the people and for the people it is a government of the foolish, for the foolish and by the foolish."—From Mr. Hughes' Speech at Chicago.

When Charles E. Hughes said: "The dealings of the administration with Mexico constitute a confused chapter of blunders," he gave an explicit characterization of the Wilson administration's policy in one sentence.

Just as it is now obstinately shutting its eyes to the need of industrial preparedness, for three years the Wilson administration refused to see the need of adequate military preparedness. With war on our southern border it was content to rely on a regular army that could only muster 40,000 available men and refused to continue the established policy of building up [illegible]. When the time came for action the country had not sufficient troops to police the border, and this force has been supplemented by a trifle more than one-third the war strength of the national guard. If the national administration had had the ability to interpret the signs of the time military preparedness would have been well under way instead of barely begun.

Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, [illegible] an important [illegible] Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic [illegible] have overlooked [illegible] the United States is big [illegible] of the [illegible] our border

PREPARE FOR THIS.

"When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions we see that we are living in a fool's paradise. The temporary prosperity to which our opponents point has been created by the abnormal conditions incident to the war. With the end of the war there will be the new conditions determined by a new Europe. Millions of men in the trenches will then return to work. The energies of each of the now belligerent nations, highly trained, will then be turned to production."—Charles E. Hughes.

FLASHES FROM HUGHES' DETROIT TALKS.

AMERICAN RIGHTS.

"No one could successfully present to an American audience that an American citizen's rights stopped with the coast line."

"There is not a particle of militarism in my composition, but there is Americanism in its place, and if elected I am going to see that American rights are protected."

LABOR.

"The workingman is not asking anything he should not have. All he wants is a square deal."

"No such thing as prosperity exists for just one class in America, unless it exists for all."

"The Republican party does not stand for the prosperity produced by the war, but for a prosperity produced by sound American policies, and these are what we propose to have."

PREPAREDNESS.

"Do not let us get this country into a low patriotic plane so that we are content with disesteem, with the scoff of the world."

"'I am an American citizen,' ought to be the proudest title in the world."

CIVIL SERVICE.

"We had in the coast and geodetic survey an eminent scientist. He was displaced to make room for an excellent stock breeder."

"It is the most unworthy thing an administration can do to take public business and pay political debts with it."

NO PROTECTIVE MEASURE FROM DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

"You couldn't get a protective measure out of a Democratic congress sectionally organized any more than you could get a revival meeting out of a disorderly house."—From Mr. Hughes' Speech at Chicago.

BURSTING A BUBBLE.

The Democrats who sought a criticism from Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Mr. Hughes' acceptance of the presidential nomination got one, but not the kind they wanted. Dr. Eliot was heartless. Instead of helping the Democrats keep the supreme court bubble in the air he pricked it with a pin when in his letter he said of Mr. Hughes' action:

"Most Americans will think that, having tried the life of a governor and the life of a justice of the supreme court, he had a right to give effect to his preference for political service."

Mr. Lansing is credited with the belief that the case against Great Britain on account of the blacklist is so weak that it ought not to be pressed. What, then, did Mr. Polk mean when he called the attention of the British government, "in the gravest terms," to "the many serious consequences" to be apprehended if it were not withdrawn?

Children Cry
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EXPERT FINDS HEALTH OF GUARDSMEN NOW ON BORDER TO BE EXCELLENT

Sanitary Conditions of Camps Generally Good and the Diet of the Men Well Balanced. Quality of Food Good.

Other Interesting Notes About the Boys in Khaki—Bad Roads Make It Difficult to Handle Automobiles.

SANITARY conditions on the Mexican border, where regulars and members of the national guard are in camp, are generally good, according to the preliminary report of Dr. Thomas Darlington of New York to the soldiers' welfare committee of the National Civic federation. Louis B. Schram, chairman of the executive section of the committee, made public the report.

There are 7,800 guardsmen in camp at Eagle Pass, Tex., says the doctor, and he found the conditions there excellent. The diet of the men is well balanced and the quality of food good.

Of the hospital arrangements the report says in part:

"The hospital has accommodations for 100, but there were comparatively few in it, as the health of the troops in the camp is excellent. There are only 1.08 per cent sick, and the most of these cases are due to typhoid vaccination. There are seven cases of mumps. So far there have been two deaths—one of a young man who disobeyed orders and went into the Rio Grande. He could not swim and was drowned. The other was a cook who put kerosene on the fire and was burned to death.

"Since the beginning the United States army's medical department has endeavored to seek the co-operation of all local health officers, as it is not only necessary to have all of the camps kept in a sanitary condition, but also the surrounding premises."

Until a solution of the problem of regulating the dairies serving the camps is reached the doctor recommends that only condensed, dried or pasteurized milk be used.

When the doctor mailed his preliminary report he was on his way to Mexico to visit General Pershing's camp of regulars. This is to take special note of the methods used to transport food to the forces in Mexico.

Dr. Darlington suggests that the government provide a special type of railway car for the transportation of all troops, a car that can be used for other purposes in time of peace. Each soldier, he says, should have a separate bed, thus lessening the chances of spreading contagious diseases.

The report says that the measures now being taken along the border to meet sanitary requirements are so effective that when they are understood by the public the relatives of the men will have little cause for worry and the chances for increased enlistments will improve.

Belated Carrizal Story.

A belated story from Carrizal tells of the wild and splendid fighting of Company C, Tenth cavalry, which took a machine gun from the Mexicans while its demoralizing fire was mowing down the colored troops and their officers, then turned the gun upon the Mexicans themselves and probably saved all who were saved on that bloody field.

The Mexicans opened fire with four machine guns, and the destruction was terrible. Company C paid no attention to three of the guns, but like fighting devils charged the fourth gun, silenced it and killed those in charge, then used it against the late owners. Why? The gunner of the Mexican battery was a renegade trooper of the Twenty-fourth, a machine gun operator who once had been a soldier for Uncle Sam. And these colored troops of the Tenth thought him unfit to live. So they took revenge in their own way.

Few Americans remember the history of the Tenth cavalry, which is always at full fighting strength. This regiment has just celebrated its half century of service and the pageantry indulged in this lull in events at American field headquarters must have been an interesting break in the monotony of the arid days at Colonia Dublan, Mexico.

The anniversary celebration given in the early evening of July 28, before regimental officers and soldiers and all former officers of the regiment of the Tenth cavalry, now with the expeditionary forces, was unique in the annals of the military anniversaries and was almost entirely the inspiration of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Young of the Tenth, a West Point graduate who reached the highest rank in the regular army ever attained by a colored man.

Trouble With a Truck.

The following letter from an automobile expert who is stationed with his regiment at McAllen, Tex., vividly describes the severe camp conditions the guardsmen are encountering along the border:

"We have been battling against all sorts of weather down here recently, intense heat, terrific rainstorms and then sand blizzards. The following narrative will give you an idea what camp routine means down here:

"We received a new truck and unloaded it in a blinding rainstorm. We never did get to camp with it for two days. About a quarter of a mile from camp the truck practically sank out of sight in a soft spot in the road. The nature of the soil here is very treacherous, and while it is hard when dry, it seems to have no bottom when the water hits it.

"I did everything possible to keep the truck out, but it went down like an old scow. I had a detail of ten men with me, and we all worked until 1 o'clock the next morning trying to budge the truck, with the result that it only went deeper all the time.

"I was in water and mud up to the waist all the time without boots or anything on. We were all weird sights at quitting time. I slept in my clothes and the next morning put on dry socks and borrowed a pair of hip boots. We were back on the job at 7:00 and worked until 9 that night, when I was finally able to run the truck out under its own power. Our detail, after reaching camp, quickly went to sleep in mud, slime, boots and all and did not move until reveille at 5 the next morning. We were then still covered all over with about half an inch cake of mud. I took nearly a quart of water and mud out of each boot. After taking two hours for a badly needed cleanup I received word that another truck was stuck. It was a continuous pull out that day, getting either our own or some other trucks out of the mud.

"The next morning the truck again ran into a washout, and I spent over eighteen hours getting it out. It seemed to be one thing after another. So many trucks were getting stuck that I would simply lay in the mud. Once I stepped into a hole just back of one of the front wheels and went down over my waist in slime."

Comfort Bags For Men.

Over 100 "comfort bags" have been forwarded to the men at the Mexican border by the National Special Aid society, New York, of which Mrs. William Alexander is the president.

Various contributions were received of articles for the filling of these "comfort bags." Each bag contains a wash rag, a bar of soap, mosquito netting, pipe and tobacco, a box of foot powder, face and bath towels, handkerchiefs, tooth brush and tooth powder, goggles and a pair of slippers.

The bags were made up by volunteer workers of the society and represent donations from several of its members.

A packing case of current magazines and newspapers was also forwarded. It is expected that the New York office of the National Special Aid society will make a shipment of these "comfort bags" every week.

Caught In a Saloon.

Sixty men were rounded up at McAllen by the military police in a raid on a new saloon. Forty more soldiers got away by scrambling over and under barbed wire fences. Lieutenant Thomas could muster only six mounted men and six afoot when he heard of the men drinking, but the mounted men swooped down on the shack like a lot of Indians, while the lieutenant burst open the doors with a bang. Then the lieutenant began to give orders as if he had a thousand men behind him, and the soldiers fell for the fable.

Those who took a chance got clean away, there being no police to hold them.

Many Men Re-enlist.

Officers in the New York division saw evidences that most of the dissatisfaction with camp life expressed in letters to relatives and newspapers was only on the surface and that the soldiers were satisfied with conditions when almost half of the men in the Third brigade, at Pharr, who had reached the end of their terms of active service re-enlisted for another period and when a lieutenant colonel who might have retained his rank by returning to the regiments in New York, preferred to take the rank of a first lieutenant in order to be able to stay "to see the thing out."

Brigadier General William Wilson, in command of the Third brigade at Pharr, pointed to the re-enlistments in his command as proof of the falsity of the assertion that this concentration meant the end of the national guard and as further proof that conditions in the camps were not so intolerable that no man would be willing to remain here for any period of training, border patrol or active service.

Almost twenty men in the brigade reached the end of their periods of enlistment and, according to the military regulations and laws, could have passed into the reserve. It is said half of these decided to take advantage of the privileges and advances in pay given to men who re-enlist and said they would serve another term.

At the same time Lieutenant Colonel Francis J. McCann of the quartermaster corps decided that he would remain with the division as a lieutenant rather than go to Camp Whitman as lieutenant colonel in the quartermaster corps of the Second New York division.

Automobile Note.

Dr. Cortland Myers of Boston said in a sermon to New Yorkers that half the men owning automobiles ought to be pushing wheelbarrows.

Stingiest Husband.

Not having spent 5 cents on his wife in five years earns for an Iowa [illegible] the title of stingiest husband.

Bryan reiterates that he is out for Wilson. "Hark from the tomb a doleful sound."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The stopping of Governor Hughes' auto by a Canadian soldier will not matter, inasmuch as the band wagon's progress is not to be interrupted.

Democrats who harbored hopes that Josephus would catch the [illegible] the Bryan and Garrison resignations are still nursing their disappointment. Nothing remains for them but to resign to a realization that Josephus will not resign.

"Inadequate" aptly characterizes the Wilson administration, but almost [illegible] synonym of unsatisfactory [illegible]

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

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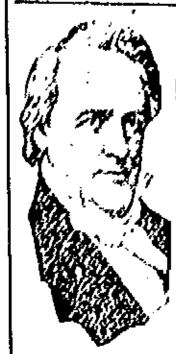

Buchanan Defeated the First Republican Candidate.

BUCHANAN.

THE election of 1856 was the first contest between the two parties as they exist today. Buchanan, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, opposed John C. Fremont, Republican, of New York. The Republican party had just been created. Slavery was the principal issue, and signs of the approaching catastrophe were plainly visible. Buchanan was elected, receiving a popular vote of 1,838,169 to 1,341,264 for his opponent. Millard Fillmore of New York, who was the candidate of the American party, received 874,638 votes. J. C. Breckinridge, Democrat, of Kentucky, was chosen vice president.

(Watch for the election of Lincoln in 1860 in our next issue.)

Camping Courtesy.

Good camping grounds should be the special property of sportsmen and lovers of the woods, and it is a pity that they should so often be desecrated by the unappreciative. This is the season when the forest floor will be strewn with tin cans and cracker boxes, when the clean woods will be marred with all sorts of ugly rubbish, and when the pleasure of late campers will be half destroyed by the vandalism of their predecessors. Great tracts of forest will be blackened by flames set from little campfires. The growth of young timber will be checked. And all the trouble could be banished if only people would observe the few simple rules of the woods! The forest is the last refuge of solitude amid beauty; therefore do not make its secluded glades into vulgar picnic grounds. Noblesse oblige there as elsewhere, and though the after comer may not know you he will know what sort of person you are by the condition of the camping grounds you leave. Countryside Magazine.

The Gold Dust Was There.

North America has counted as a gold producing continent only since the late forties. But it might well have done so for about 200 years. According to the London Chronicle, in the voyage round the world which began in 1719 the privateer Captain Shelvocke found in certain California valleys "a rich black mold which, as you turn it fresh up to the sun, appears as if intermingled with gold dust. Though we were a little prejudiced," he adds, "against the thought that it could be possible that this metal should be so promiscuously and universally mingled with common earth, yet we endeavored to cleanse and wash the earth from some of it, and the more we did the more it appeared like gold. In order to be further satisfied I brought away some of it, which we lost in our confusion in China."

The Number Nine.

There were nine earths, according to medieval cosmogony, nine heavens, nine rivers of hell and nine orders of angels. The number being perfection since it represented divinity was often used to signify a great quantity, as in the phrases, "A nine days' wonder," "A cat has nine lives" and "Nine tailors make a man." In Scotland a distempered cow was cured by washing her in nine surfs. To see nine magpies was considered extremely lucky. Nine knots made in a black woolen thread served as a charm in the case of a sprain. It was also believed and is still by some that if a servant girl finds nine green peas in one pod and lays them on the window sill the first man that enters will be her beau. Nine grains of wheat laid on a four leaved clover enable one, it is said, to see the fairies.

Foiling a Fakir.

A story used to be told at Cairo of Sir Richard Owen during one of his sojourns in Egypt. The great naturalist was seated in the shade on the veranda at Sheppeard's hotel when the inevitable snake charmer came to him and produced from his bag a lively specimen of the horned asp—the deadly cerastes. The professor gazed and, nothing daunted, stooped and plucked the horns from the head of the reptile wriggling at his feet, remarking to a bystander that the man would probably think twice before trying to palm off upon any one else a harmless snake as a cerastes by the aid of a couple of fish bones. With anybody else the charmer would probably have succeeded. He had tried it on the wrong man.

Happiness.

"There is an instinct in the heart of man which makes him fear a cloudless happiness. It seems to him that he owes to misfortune a tithe of his life, and that which he does not pay bears interest, is amassed and largely swells a debt which sooner or later he must acquit."

Only on the Outside.

"Why, Ethel, you don't mean to tell me you want to marry that baldheaded Professor Wiseman?"

"It is true he is bald," said Ethel, "but think how many young men of today are bald on the inside of their heads."

A CLOSELY GUARDED CLOCK.

It Is the Most Accurate Timekeeper Man Has Devised.

In the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland there is a clock that holds the world's record for accurate timekeeping. Over a period of several months it showed a variation of only eight-thousandths of a second a day, which in a year's time would be less than three seconds.

Ship chronometers, which are the most accurate time measuring instruments in general use, cannot keep true time within less than three to five seconds a month. Marine observations are absolutely dependent on accurate timepieces, but ship's officers have to be satisfied if they can adjust their chronometers so that they will either gain or lose a certain amount each day. Then they add or subtract and get absolutely correct time. In plotting records of a ship's timepiece its desirability is judged by a line that ascends or descends with absolute regularity. If the line rises and falls the instrument is worthless.

The Case clock stands on a stone pier independent of the building that extends sixteen feet to a natural shale foundation. It is in a small room surrounded by two other rooms, all built with brick walls. Gas stoves heat the outer rooms, and electric contact thermometers regulate the temperature. The gas stove flame automatically rises or falls with the variation in the outside air temperature. Thus on warm days in August the flame in the gas stove is very low, while in below zero January it burns at its brightest. In the clock room itself the temperature is adjusted by an ordinary sixteen candle power incandescent lamp that is flashed on and off by another electric contact thermometer. The school strictly enforces the rule that there must never be more than two people in this inner room at one time.

The clock, which stands five feet high, has three separate dials that register the hours, minutes and seconds. It is inclosed in an airtight glass jar, inside of which are delicate instruments for measuring temperature, atmospheric pressure and moisture. A small amount of chloride of lime, which is an efficient desiccating material, is kept always in the jar to absorb the moisture.

By the aid of a set of dry batteries the clock automatically winds itself every seven minutes. The movement is adjusted slow or fast by pumping air in or out of the glass container. Observations are made from the outside through double glass windows, through the separating walls and by means of a small electric lamp placed over the dials.

Not only can this wonderful piece of clock mechanism be adjusted to show less than a three second annual variation, but it is also possible to make electric connections with other similar clocks elsewhere. With this as a master clock the others can be made to keep the same accurate time.—Youth's Companion.

Historic Hampton Roads.

In no territory of like extent in the United States is more historical interest gathered than in that which borders Hampton Roads. Here was planted the first English colony in America; here was held the first gathering of the people's representatives to make their own laws; here were erected the first fortifications in the English speaking new world; here were fought the land battle that terminated America's war of independence and the naval battle that revolutionized the warfare of the sea.

The first fortifications where Fort Monroe now stands were built 305 years ago, in 1611. Since that time, with short lapses, there has been some sort of a fortification always guarding the entrance to Chesapeake bay.—National Geographic Magazine.

Whales Once Lived on Land.

Scientists tell us that whales did not always live in the sea, but in prehistoric days dwelt upon the land. They are not true fishes, and their skeletons still give evidence of the days when they possessed four legs. Furthermore, while fishes breathe water from which the air is separated by means of their gills whales breathe air and separate the life giving oxygen from the other gases by internal lungs like land animals. In contrast to fishes also they are warm, red blooded animals. The largest whales are found in the antarctic and arctic seas.

Our First Canal.

America's first canal was dug at South Hadley, Mass., when Washington was president. It was completed in 1796. That little waterway gave De Witt Clinton his idea for the canal across New York state—the greatest single impetus ever contributed to the upbuilding of a large city.

It was the Erie canal that gave New York the needed speed to pass Philadelphia as the metropolis of this continent.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Never Was "Union John."

Of the objects whose name is derived from the diminutive of John the union jack cannot claim to be one. In the days of chivalry the knights and men-at-arms wore a surcoat, or "jacque," as it was called, bearing the emblem either of their nationality or of the lord to whose service they were sworn. Gradually the word was transferred to the banner which was carried before the army, and this use of the word still survives today in the name of the British national flag and also that of the small flagpole at the bow of a ship known as the "jackstaff."—London Chronicle.

Some Solace.

"How are the new twins?"

"It might be worse. They usually cry in unison. You know they might work in relays."—Kansas City Journal.

Chiefly the mold of a man's fortune is in his own hands.—Bacon.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HE WHO WROTE IT

The Man Who Penned the Declaration of Independence.

WORK OF TIMOTHY MATLACK.

He Was a Clerk In the Continental Congress When That Immortal Document Was Adopted and Was Also the Finest Writer In the Country.

Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Thomas Jefferson, of course; every one knows that. But who held the pen and formed the letters on the great piece of parchment that the members of the Continental congress signed? It is one of the largest official papers in existence—one skin of parchment nearly three feet long and more than two feet wide. The writing is nearly twice the normal size and is unusually handsome and clear.

The secretary who was ordered to promulgate the work was Charles Thomson, a man of high character, who had been the principal of a school at New Castle, Del., and an active patriot. The first congress chose him as secretary in 1774, and he held the office until the Continental congress passed out of existence on March 2, 1789. During all those fifteen years it was only on rare occasions that any other hand than his wrote in the journal.

One of the clerks in Thomson's office in 1775 and 1776 was Timothy Matlack, who died at Holmesburg, Pa., in 1829, when he was ninety-nine years of age.

To carry out the order of the congress that the Declaration be proclaimed, Thomson needed more than a score of copies, for he had to send it to every one of the states and to the army. So, to save time, he did not attempt to have any copies written off with the pen, but sent the original draft, which the congress had passed, to the official printer, John Dunlap. The following morning the printed copies were in Thomson's hands. They were printed on one side of the paper on large sheets eighteen inches long and fourteen and a half inches wide in the form known as broadsides.

It was from one of those copies that Philadelphia first heard the Declaration read, and it was one of them that became the official copy, for Thomson had not copied the Declaration even into the journal of the congress before he gave it to the printer; but when he wrote the journal for July 4 he left a blank space for the Declaration, and the next day, with two wafers of red wax, he fastened in the printed broadside.

I have said that sometimes an entry was made in the journal of the congress by another hand than Thomson's. The first of those occasions was on June 12, 1775, when Timothy Matlack recorded a resolution to set aside a day for fasting and prayer to avert the desolating calamities that seemed to be impending. Matlack had been appointed a clerk in Thomson's office on May 15, and five days later, on May 20, he wrote out the most important document that the congress had issued up to that time—the commission to George Washington to be commander in chief of the American army. The identification of the penmanship of the commission with that of the entry in the journal and of both with an autograph letter of Matlack's that is among the papers of the Continental congress is certain.

Probably there was not at that time a man in the country who was Matlack's equal as a penman. Fortunately, Matlack was still a clerk in Thomson's office when the Declaration of Independence was ordered to be engrossed for final signature, and the task of copying it was assigned to him. He copied from the printed broadside. That is clearly shown by the heading of the broadside, "In Congress, July 4, 1776," which is reproduced in the written Declaration in the same form of lettering.

A few years ago some of the officials in the library of congress, who knew that Matlack was the best penman employed by Thomson, made a comparison of General Washington's commission, which was known to have been written by him, with the Declaration.

The first peculiar letter in the commission is the capital "N" in New Hampshire, and we find its counterpart in "Nature's" in the second line of the body of the Declaration. The graceful flourish at the top of the "T" in the word "To" in the commission is repeated in the second of the sentences beginning "That" in the Declaration. In the word "offer" in the commission there is a marked peculiarity in the double "f." The first "f" is made like the old fashioned long "s." It appears in the word "effect" in the Declaration, then in "suffer" and "sufferable." That is the most noteworthy peculiarity in Matlack's writing. The capital "D" in the commission and in the last line of the Declaration, the capital "B" in the commission and in the word "British" in the Declaration, the whole word "Congress" in both documents—those and other details established beyond a doubt that the writer of the great Declaration was Timothy Matlack.

In 1824, when John Quincy Adams was secretary of state, a skilled engraver, William J. Stone, made a copperplate facsimile of the Declaration. That is the only one that has ever been made. It was distributed by order of congress and is familiar to us all. It is a perfect reproduction in every particular of the original document and is a fine specimen of the engraver's art.—Galliard Hunt in Youth's Companion.

The social grosbecks of South Africa live in large societies. They select a tree of considerable size and literally cover it with a grass roof, under which their common dwelling is constructed. The roof serves the double purpose of keeping off the heat and the rain, and 400 or 500 pairs of birds are known to have the same shelter. The nests in this aerial dwelling are built in regular streets and closely resemble rows of tenement houses.

Houses In Bagdad.

A Bagdad house in the summer is a fiery furnace, and no one, unless his name be Shadrach or Meshach or Abednego, could live within its four walls with comfort, and yet the natives have made a brave attempt to overcome the difficulties of their situation. Deep in the ground they have built cellars, or serdabs, and these serve as cooling chambers. The cellars are kept pretty dark. "The light enters," says one who has lived there, "through small windows, or openings, where, instead of glass, is placed a lattice of palm filled with a prickly camel's thorn. Several times a day the occupants sprinkle water on these thorns, and the moisture cools the hot wind as it passes through the rooms and gives a comparatively refreshing breeze. But toward night these cellars become unbearably close, and then the entire city mounts to the flat roofs, where it dines and sleeps."—Boston Transcript.

Warships In Battle.

In the days of wooden war vessels two frigates, or line-of-battle ships, might be lashed together and fire shot into each other's interiors for an indefinite period. When Paul Jones was summoned to surrender he replied that he had not yet begun to fight. At a distance of eight miles there would not be much conversation between hostile commanders, even by signals, and after a vessel is hit there isn't much question as to its future. A vessel may be injured by gunfire and get away, but if a floating steel fort is hit below the armor belt by a torpedo or has its deck penetrated by a fifteen inch shell which meets expectations in the promptness of its explosions it does not remain in sight many minutes, and the crew can't float around on spars until they are picked up, for there are no spars. In ten minutes the formidable warship goes under and carries everybody on board.—Philadelphia Record.

The Title "Engineer."

It is unfortunate, according to the Engineering Record, that in America most people associate the word "engineer" with a man who runs an engine or a boiler. Even the man who operates the boilers of an apartment building is called an "engineer," although the name is entirely a misnomer when applied to him. He may be a good mechanic, but he is not an engineer. The gray haired man who drives the locomotive of a transcontinental limited and who holds the lives of hundreds of human beings in his care belongs to the very highest type of mechanic, but he is not an engineer, except in the United States and Canada. All foreign languages have words that properly designate the work these men are doing. In our country there is no word to distinguish them from the bridge builder, the sanitary expert, etc.

Who the Letts Are.

The Letts are a branch of the Lithuanian nation, a Slavonic division, and dwellers in the Baltic provinces of Russia. Lithuania was at one time a great kingdom, later a part of the Polish nation and now embodied in Russia and Prussia. The Letts, a subdivision of the Lithuanian people, at present number more than 2,000,000. They are of average height, well built, but seldom very tall. The finely cut features, fair hair, blue eyes and delicate skins are characteristics that distinguish a Lett from a Pole or a Russian.—Philadelphia Press.

Compulsion.

"If that bad boy insists on carrying a chip on his shoulder you shouldn't notice him."

"I didn't," replied the square jawed youngster, "so long as he kept it on his shoulder, but when he took it off and hit me in the eye with it I had to do something."—Washington Star.

Her Fear.

Maud—What makes you so awfully nervous, dear?

Clara—Why, Fred is to have an interview with papa this afternoon.

"Oh! And are you afraid your father will not give his consent?"

"No; I fear Fred won't show up."

A Tartar Proverb.

A Turco-Tartar proverb throws a strong light on the question of the amount of veracity to be looked for in official documents by orientals. The proverb runs as follows: "He who speaks the truth will be expelled from nine villages."

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Prickly Heat.

Never use soap on a child suffering from prickly heat. Wash its sensitive skin with starch water, using a half teacupful of starch to a small baby tub of water. Keep the skin dusted with talcum powder. Morning and evening the child should be sponged from head to foot with a solution of bicarbonate of soda —a teaspoonful dissolved in a pint of hot water. Use when lukewarm. The soda water relieves the burning sensation and itching. Unless one has suffered from this affection she cannot imagine the misery of the little child who is covered all over its body or in parts with a fine red rash that stings, burns and pricks like needles. It is sometimes necessary to call in a physician to treat the baby when the condition causes great restlessness and nervousness and loss of sleep.

Care With Mushrooms.

Mushrooms, on account of the amount of nitrogen they contain, approach nearer to animal food than many other vegetable products. An analysis shows that mushrooms contain 3.5 per cent protein, boiled potatoes 2.5 and onions 1.6. Experts say that mushrooms should be eaten perfectly fresh and never eaten after being "warmed over."

FIRST BEAUTY DOCTOR.

Exploits of Cagliostro, Who Tricked the Nobility of Europe.

The first "beauty doctor" to gain wide celebrity was one Balsamo, son of a poor shopkeeper in Palermo, but best known by his assumed title of Count Alessandro di Cagliostro. He was born in 1743 and was educated in a monastery. As a young man he went to Rome, where he met and married a beautiful girl, says an exchange.

The pair then traveled over Europe under the names of Count and Countess Cagliostro, going about in a magnificent coach and four and securing access to the highest society of the countries they visited. They made a fortune by selling a "wine of Egypt," disposed of in drops as being more precious than nectar, the use of which was alleged to restore vigor and youth and beauty to wornout and wrinkled men and women.

The Countess Seraphina adduced herself as a living evidence of the efficacy of the elixir, averring that she was past sixty and had a son who was a veteran soldier. The count claimed to be an octogenarian. For years they carried on a highly profitable trade in Egyptian drops, beauty waters, wrinkle eradicators and love philters, but at length, after long enjoying the favor of kings, princes and nobles, Cagliostro was thrown into prison and his wife confined in a convent, where both died.

ARABIA'S DIVERTED RIVER.

A Work That May Have Been Directed by Alexander the Great.

Arabia lies at the head of the Persian gulf, its western boundary being the Shat-el-Arab, the great river formed by the combined waters of the Tigris and Euphrates, the right bank of which is in Turkish Arabia.

Forty miles above where it flows into the Persian gulf the Shat-el-Arab is joined by the Karun, and the town of Mohammerah stands at the junction of the two rivers, the former a clear green stream, the latter thick and red.

In ancient times the Karun flowed into the gulf and part of the river still runs along the old channel, but the main stream has been diverted three miles above Mohammerah into an artificial channel known geographically as the Haffar canal.

It is impossible even to make a guess at the date of this wonderful work, not even a tradition remaining of the ruler whose farsightedness realized the enormous value and possibilities of the waterways.

Alexander the Great has been suggested, but apparently for no other reason than that he is a convenient and likely person to credit with any ambitious enterprise and that one of his many Alexandrias was built on the site of the present Mohammerah.—Wide World Magazine.

Force of a Flying Bird.

The marvelous force with which a bird flies was strikingly illustrated recently when a partridge crashed through a big window of a country estate. The window was glazed with plate glass a quarter of an inch thick. The bird, which weighed twenty ounces, was found dead in the living room eleven feet from the window. The impact of its body broke a hole in the heavy glass about three feet in diameter. The window is more than five feet square and close to the ground. It overlooks a large lawn, which at certain times in the day is very vividly reflected in the glass. It is thought that the bird was deceived by this reflection into thinking it was flying through an opening. Nearly all of the broken glass was thrown into the room.—Detroit Free Press.

A Modern Methuselah.

In the axis, or upper burial ground of Germantown, there is a tombstone which gives the age of him who lies beneath it, one John Adam, as 969 years. The records, I believe, show that his age was rightly sixty-nine, and the explanation given is that the stonecutter cut his nine first and then found he had no room for his six. So he filled in the nine with cement and cut behind his first markings. Time having worn out the cement, reveals apparently the tomb of an ancient, fit to be classed with those mentioned in Genesis.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Revenge.

Martha, aged five, precocious and observant, had been severely spanked by her mother. She sat on the floor, her eyes filled with angry tears. Suddenly she rose with a determined look upon her little face and seized her hat.

"Where are you going?" asked her mother.

"Out to tell all the family secrets to the neighbors," said the child firmly.—Life.

It Was Horrifying.

Mr. Knewzee—Miss Verraplain was taken to the hospital this afternoon.

Mrs. Knewzee—Dear, dear, I didn't know she was ill. Mr. Knewzee—She wasn't until she saw the writeup of the Swinton musicale in which she was mentioned as the guest of horror. —Puck.

Vague Request.

"That was rather a vague request the tenor made of his manager."

"What was it?"

"He asked the manager to indorse his notes."—Baltimore American.

Expensive Luxury.

"So old Williams is looking for a divorce from his young wife. On what grounds?"

"On the grounds of economy, I guess."—Boston Transcript.

Its Risk.

"A kiss may often have deeper meaning than appears."

"Perhaps, but it is a thing you have to take on its face value."—Baltimore American.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed. 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916.

NOTES.

Reminiscences of Newport by Dr. Henry E. Turner, 1892. Manuscript in possession of the Newport Historical Society.—E. M. T. Continued.

But the most remarkable incident in the Doctor's career was his controversy with St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons out of which grew a long and drawn out law suit, long a source of great public interest and excitement, and which resulted in the Doctor's establishing an independent Lodge of his own which held its meetings in his house, and which was never recognized by any other Lodge, and which, whatever name it might have been christened with, was known to the community by no other name than Dr. Case's Lodge, and, from the class of individuals who composed its "personelle," was shrewdly suspected to be a drain on the Doctor's private resources, rather than a source of emolument, still less of glory.

In lapse of time, a new freak seized the Doctor, and he became the local apostle of Anti-Masonry, and the leading spirit locally of the political party of that name, which, in 1831, had achieved the balance of power in the State (the "Summum bonum", which forms the "grand desideratum" of later third parties) and by combination with the National Republican, which (afterwards became the third party), succeeded in electing Lemuel H. Arnold, as Governor of the State. But the Anti-Masons becoming dissatisfied, at not being accorded what they regarded as their due proportion of the spoils of war, went over, "en masse," to the enemy's camp, and, in 1832, prevented any election. Votes having been taken in May, July, August and November, without result, in January, 1833, the officers were continued in power, by act of the General Assembly, and in May following John Brown Francis was elected Governor by the Anti-Masons and their new allies, the Democrats.

Mr. Francis continued to be re-elected until 1838 when he was succeeded by William Sprague of Warwick, the Anti-Masonic Democratic combination being still in power. Again, in 1839, there was no election of Governor, the executive duties being performed by Samuel Ward King, the senior Senator, who was elected Governor in the succeeding year, 1840, and remained in the position until May, 1843, when James Fenner succeeded to it, elected by the Law and Order party.

The Anti-Masonic party, now merged in the Democratic party, soon passed into oblivion, as third parties usually do, without leaving any trace behind. During the Anti-Masonic excitement, Dr. Case exhibited his wonted energy and perseverance inasmuch that he established a printing office and ran a newspaper in his own house, and probably at his own expense, for the advocasy of Anti-Masonry employing, as editor, a gentleman, if I am correct in my memory, named George Wheaton Allen. Dr. Case died Nov. 6, 1834, aged 62 years, and, as I suppose, Anti-Masonry died from inanition.

The house owned and occupied by Dr. Case was built early in the eighteenth century by Dr. Clarke Rodman to whom the lot was given by his grandfather Gov. Walter Clarke, and was occupied as a physician's residence considerably more than a century,——first by Dr. Clarke Rodman and second by his son Dr. Thomas Rodman, then by Dr. Isaac Senter and by his son Dr. Horace Senter, and then by Dr. W. B. Case, and, after his death, by Dr. Daniel Watson until about 1837. I regard this as rather a noteworthy circumstance.

Dr. Case was rather eccentric and independent of professional constraint. He was not in the fullest harmony with other members of the profession, although his methods were of the heroic order, as was thought, in rather a superlative degree, which methods were then prevalent in the profession, as the use of bleeding and mercurials, both of which Dr. Case was reputed to dispense in the most liberal manner. But he had one peculiar system which seems to have foreshadowed the more recent practice, very popular, under the name of hydropathy. He advocated the liberal use of cold water for both bathing and drinking, and also the throwing open of windows and doors, when both were repudiated by the profession at large.

I recollect when a child, when sick, and half famished for want of cold water, we were shut up in a close bedroom, with every precaution against ventilation, and required to submit to constant drenching with hot ptisans and Indian meal gruel, all which cruelties are now happily exploded. The old fountain which was then a large wooden box, about four feet square at the foot of the Parade, was popularly known as Dr. Case's Medicine Chest.

(To be Continued.)

Queries.

8675. BURROUGHS, HOPKINS—Wanted the birth and death dates of Desire Burroughs, daughter of Ezekiel Burroughs a shipbuilder. She became the wife of Ecek Hopkins, Nov. 28, 1741. He was born April 26, 1718, and died Feb. 26, 1802.—S. E. B.

8676. WRIGHT—Who were the parents of Ann——who married Benjamin Wright, in Newport, R. I., July 13, 1771? What are her birth and death dates, and did she leave children?—S. P.

8677. RIGHTON—John Righton married in Newport, R. I., 1745, Priscilla ——. Who was she? I will be grateful for any information concerning her.—M. S.

8678. RICHMOND—Eunice Richmond and James Cranston were married in Newport, R. I. I am very anxious to find their marriage date, birth and death dates, and names of children, if any.—T. E.

8679. ROGERS—Thomas Rogers was married in Newport, R. I., 1759, to Elizabeth——. I am interested in this Thomas Rogers and would be grateful for any information about him or his wife. I would like, particularly, to learn her ancestry.—J. M. S.

8680. HAMMOND—What is the date of marriage of William Hammond and Mercy Scranton, married in Newport, R. I.?—F. S.

PHILLIPS.

Any person interested in the Genealogy of the Phillips family in Rhode Island please communicate with H. B. Phillips, 16 California St., San Francisco, California.

R. I. NORMAL SCHOOL

Announces the opening of the next term on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at 9 a. m. Entrance examinations Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 6 and 7, at 9:30 a. m.

All candidates must be graduates of approved high schools and must take entrance examinations.

Students preparing for the September examinations may apply at the Normal School for questions used in the June examinations.

The school offers four courses of study, as follows:

1. A general course of two and one-half years, which prepares for teaching in the primary and grammar grades of the public schools.
2. A Kindergarten-primary course of the same length.
3. A special course of one year for teachers of successful experience.
4. A course for college graduates.

For catalogues or further information, apply to the Principal, JOHN L. ALGER, R. I. Normal School, or to WALTER E. RANGER, Secretary Trustees, Box 1511, Providence.

8-26-2w

Probate Court of the City of Newport, August 21st, 1916.

Estate of Ann Griffin.

REQUEST in writing is made by Patrick R. O'Neill of said Newport, a creditor of the estate of Ann Griffin, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that he or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the eleventh day of September next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

8-26-3w

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., August 7th, 1916.

Estate of Halsey C. Littlefield

MARY C. LITTLEFIELD, Executrix of the last will and testament of Halsey C. Littlefield, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents her petition, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which said deceased owed, the expenses of his funeral, and of supporting his family, and settling his estate according to law; that said deceased at the time of his death, was seized and possessed of a certain tract or parcel of land together with dwelling house and other buildings thereon, situate in the southeast part of said New Shoreham and bounded as follows: —Northerly on a driftway for 100 feet, Easterly for 200 feet on the highway, Southerly for 100 feet on land of Philip Simons and Westerly for 200 feet on land of Charles E. Littlefield, it being the same premises conveyed to said Halsey C. Littlefield, Jr., by Charles E. Littlefield by three separate deeds and duly recorded in the Land Evidence Records of New Shoreham.

And further representing that, by a sale of only so much of said real estate as is absolutely needed, the residue thereof would be so much injured as to render the sale of the whole estate more advantageous to those interested therein.

And praying that she may be authorized to sell the whole of said estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make up the deficiency of the personal estate, for the purpose aforesaid, with incidental charges; and said petition is received and referred to the 5th day of September, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

8-19-3w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, R. I., June 1st, A. D. 1916.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 6768 issued out of the District Court of the 1st Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the twenty fifth day of April A. D. 1916, and returnable to the said Court July 24th A. D. 1916, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the Fourteenth day of March A. D. 1916, in favor of Carlisle Ayer Company a corporation with a place of business in Boston in the State of Massachusetts plaintiff, and against Michael J. Kirby defendant, I have this day at 35 minutes past 2 o'clock p. m., levied the said execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant Michael J. Kirby at the time of this levy had in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows; Southerly by Garfield Street about 30 feet; Westerly by lands now or formerly of John Kirby about 100 feet; Northerly by lands formerly of Joseph P. Cotton, Deceased about 30 feet and easterly by lands now or formerly of Senorloher Vargas about 100 feet, be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1916, at 12.30 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

8-12-4w

"Meet me at Barney's."

OUR RENTAL-PURCHASE PLAN MAKES OWNING A PIANO VERY EASY. ASK FOR PARTICULARS.

BARNEY'S Music Store

140 Thames Street

NEWPORT BEACH

Starting Monday, July 3

DANCING

AFTERNOON Admission 10c.

EVENINGS Admission, Ladies 15c. Gentlemen 25c

Music by Newport Banjo Band.

SHORE DINNER daily from Noon until 8 o'clock.

90 Cents 60 Cents

85c With Lobster 85c

A LA CARTE SERVICE. Lobsters, Chickens, Fish, Steaks a specialty

NEWPORT BEACH

Looking Forward

"Twill soon be time to be getting back to the indoor home and the wife will be planning to make that home as bright and happy as the summer home has been. Nothing gives such a boost to home happiness as a cook stove that can be relied upon to do the right thing at all hours of the day without fussing about it.

A Crawford Range

Bakes as well at 4 p. m. as it does at 10 a. m. Oven is always ready without extra coaling, uses less coal than any other range made, and coal is going to be high this fall. Think it over.

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET, - NEWPORT, R. I.

The Savings Bank of Newport, R. I.

Incorporated 1819.

	July 16, 1915.	July 14, 1916.	Increase
Deposits	$9,836,121.19	$10,318,469.29	$482,348.10
Surplus	$901,284.59	$922,700.77	$21,416.18

The Ætna Life Insurance Company

IS PAYING ANNUALLY OVER

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

TO POLICY HOLDERS

DAVID J. WHITE, Manager,

1005 Turks Head Building,

Providence, R. I.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, August 4th, 1916.

Estate of Ida A. Hansen.

PETITION in writing is made by Selma Johnson, of said Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, that she or some other suitable person, may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of Ida A. Hansen, a person of full age, of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the twenty-eighth day of August instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

8-12-3w

Agents Wanted.

A reliable agent in every town for the Eagle fire extinguisher. Experience not necessary. Write to EAGLE SALES CO., P. O. Box 01, Syracuse, N. Y.

8-12-4w

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., August 7th, 1916.

Estate of William H. Johnson.

EDWARD S. PAYNE, Administrator on the estate of William H. Johnson, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, and the same is received and referred to the 5th day of September, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

8-19-3w

Mr. Daniel E. Sullivan has returned from a trip to Washington, during which he heard Senator Sherman of Illinois deliver his famous speech in which he denounced Samuel M. Gompers as a "public nuisance."

AN ORDINANCE In Amendment of Chapter 25 of the Ordinances of the City of Newport. Relating to Nuisances.

It is ordained by the Representative Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

Chapter 25 of the Ordinances of the City of Newport is hereby amended by the adding thereto the following sections.

Section 28:—No dealer in fruit, vegetables, fish, shell-fish, meats or provisions shall, between the dates of May 1st and November 1st, sell, offer or expose for sale or have in his possession with the intent to sell for human food, any fruit, vegetables, fish or shell-fish, meats or provisions which are or have been exposed to contamination by flies. For the purpose of this section, it is expressly provided that all stores and ware houses in which the above mentioned food products are kept or exposed with the intent to sell, shall have all windows and doors protected by tight wire screens; and that all barrows, carts, wagons and other vehicles in which such food products are exposed for sale, stored or kept with intent to sell, shall be provided with tight screens, which shall be kept closed at all times when such articles are not actually being removed or transferred from said barrows, carts, wagons or other vehicles.

Sec. 29:—No person in the City of Newport shall have in his yard, cellar, stable or elsewhere upon his premises, any filth, trash, litter, rags, refuse of any description, or any stagnant or standing water, or other material in which flies or mosquitoes may breed.

Sec. 30:—It shall be the duty of the Board of Health, upon complaint report from the Inspector of Nuisances, or otherwise, upon learning of the existence upon any premises of one or more of the conditions described in Section 29 of this Ordinance, to notify the occupant, owner, or agent of the owner of said premises in writing of the existence of said premises of any nuisance as above described, from unsanitary and disease-producing condition; to wit, places where flies or mosquitoes can breed, and to order him to abate and remove the same forthwith, within forty-eight hours from the receipt of said notice. In case said occupant, owner or agent of the owner of said premises, shall fail to comply with said order within the specified time, then the Board of Health, by themselves or their agents, shall proceed at once to abate and remove said nuisance. The Board of Health shall keep accurate account of the expense so incurred, and the same shall be chargeable to such occupant, owner or agent of the owner, and upon refusal, after demand, to pay such expenses, such occupant, owner or agent of the owner shall be liable in an action at law to be instituted in behalf of the City of Newport for the recovery of such expenses.

Section 31:—It shall be the duty of the occupant, owner, or agent of the owner, having upon his premises any horse, mule, cow, goat, sheep, pig or other domesticated animal, to remove or cause to be removed all manure and animal excrement from said premises once in each week, from March 15th, to November 15th inclusive, and once in every fortnight from November 15th to March 15th, and said occupant, owner, or agent of the owner shall be required to store all such manure or excrement pending its removal in water-tight, screened receptacles not accessible to flies.

Section 32:—When the duty of compliance with the provisions of Section 31 of this Ordinance shall be placed upon the owner of any premises, stable, lot or open area, it shall be the duty of the agent of the owner in said owner's absence, to comply with the provisions above specified. And for the purpose of this Ordinance, any person receiving or collecting rent or permitting the occupancy of said premises or attending or caring for said premises, in any manner whatever, shall be deemed to be the agent of the owner.

Section 33:—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of Sections 28, 29 and 31 of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction be fined, not less than $20, nor not more than $100, or be imprisoned in the County Jail not less than three nor more than ten days.

Section 34:—All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. This Ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

(Passed Aug. 4, 1916.)

A true copy: Attest
F. N. FULLERTON, City Clerk.

8-12-3w

AN ACT In Amendment and In Addition to Chapter 11 of an Ordinance Comprising the Revised Ordinances of the City of Newport.

It is ordained by the Representative Council of the City of Newport as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 11 of an ordinance comprising the revised ordinances of the City of Newport is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec 41. Until November 1st, 1916 (Sundays excepted) and from May 1st to November 1st (Sundays excepted) in each year thereafter, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. all vehicles travelling on Thames Street between Touro Street and Pelham Street shall travel only in a Southerly direction and all vehicles travelling on Spring Street between Pelham and Touro Street shall travel only in a Northerly direction."

"Sec. 42. Between the dates and hours above specified, all vehicles when stopping on said streets shall stop alongside of and contiguous to the curbstone and shall face only in the direction in which the traffic is allowed to travel; but may stop on either side of the street."

"Sec. 43. Every driver and person in charge or control of a horse or vehicle shall obey and cause these regulations to be obeyed. Whoever violates any of the provisions of the aforegoing regulations shall be punished by a fine not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each offense."

"Sec. 44. The provisions of Sections 41, 42, and 43 shall not apply to the FIRE, STREET OR POLICE DEPARTMENT, AMBULANCES OR UNITED STATES MAIL VEHICLES.

"Sec. 45. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

(Passed Aug. 4, 1916.)

A true copy: Attest
F. N. FULLERTON, City Clerk.

8-12-3w

AN ORDINANCE In Amendment of an Ordinance appropriating the Revenues of the City of Newport for the Municipal Year 1916.

It is ordained by the Representative Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

Section 1. That part of the Ordinance appropriating the revenues of the City of Newport for the municipal year 1916 which provides for the building of Public Comfort Stations is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Public Comfort Station, Morton Park; Public Comfort Station, Aquidneck Park; Public Comfort Station, Battery Park $550."

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

(Passed Aug. 4, 1916.)

A true copy: Attest—
F. N. FULLERTON, City Clerk.

8-12-3w

Newport Sanitary Protection Association

Incorporated 1878.

For the Arrest and Prevention of Disease.

Private House Inspection $3.
Annual Membership $2

Water analysis of wells and cisterns $5. (The public water supply is cared for by the Board of Health).

Mr. J. J. Van Alen, President; Dr. D. F. A. Jacoby, Secretary; Dr. Mary E. Baldwin, Treasurer; Mr. Lloyd M. Mayer, Executive Officer; Mr. Robert Frame (formerly with Colonel Waring), Inspecting Engineer. Tel. 566. Mr. James S. Groff, Analyst.

Written or telephone applications for further information and for house inspection may be made to the executive officer at 68 Washington street. Very general acceptance of membership even if immediate inspection is not required will greatly aid the Association in its protection of the city.

Telephone 264W. 7-22

Probate Court of Town of New Shoreham, R. I., August 7th, 1916.

Estate of Joseph H. Willis.

REQUEST in writing is made by Edward B. Dodge and Ralph E. Dodge, heirs at law of Joseph H. Willis, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, intestate, that said Ralph E. Dodge of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the 5th day of September, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

8-12-3w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE,

Newport, July 22nd, 1916.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the estate of

DAVID A. BURKE,

minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are required to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

7-22-6w JEREMIAH P. MAHONEY.

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where woods are cool, streams alluring, vacations ideal. Between New York City (with Albany and Troy the gateways) and

Lake George
The Adirondacks
Lake Champlain
The North and West

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Dress and Outing Shoes that are correct for every occasion.

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FLOUR, GRAIN, ETC.

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[INCORPORATD]

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Formerly Occupied By H. L. Marsh & Co.

Commonwealth Hotel

(Incorporated)

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.

Offers rooms with hot and cold water for $1.00 per day; which includes free use of public shower bath. Nothing to equal this in New England. Rooms with private bath for $1.50 per day; suites of two rooms and bath for $4.00 per day.

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TEMPERANCE HOUSE

Send for Booklet

STORER F. CRAFTS, Genr. Mg

There is probably not a teacher in the country that would not be sincerely glad to see the epidemic of infantile paralysis come to a sudden end, and yet few of them are mourning very much over the extra two weeks vacation that they will get in many instances. The pupils? Of course they are awfully sorry that two weeks more of idleness will be forced upon them.

There will be a benefit for the Fresh Air Fund of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of New York City at Hill Top Inn on Tuesday afternoon next, when Amy Grant will present the opera "Francesca da Rimini," which is one of the novelties of the coming metropolitan season.

When all the bills for the preparedness parade on the Fourth of July had been paid, the sum of $1050 was left on hand. In accordance with a vote of the general committee this amount was divided equally among the Army & Navy Surgical Aid, the Newport Artillery, and the American Red Cross Society.